BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1826. [

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized, in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly addressed to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Advertisement.

On THURSDAY, the 4th May,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT TANK BUNDER,
A CUDJAN SHED,
BELONGING TO THE
Honorable Company,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE BENGAL GOVT.

THE Money to be paid, all the materials to be cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

ROBERT THEW,
Agent for Gun Carriages.

BOMBAY,
AGENT FOR GUN CARRIAGES OFFICE,
25th April 1826.

By Order of the Military Board,
P. FEARON,
Secretary.
MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
26th April 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Sealed TENDERS will be received by the Boat-Master, at his Office, for unloading the Hon'ble Company's Luggage Boats at the Commercial Pier, for one year certain, on the 4th of next month, at 12 o'clock. The Tenders must specify the rate per Ton, and the parties be provided with good securities.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. PRUEN,
BOAT MASTER.

BOMBAY,
BOAT-MASTER'S OFFICE,
27th April, 1826.

ખબર•ઈીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

શ્રી•ફનરાબલ•ગવરનર•ફોરાલનાં•કુફ્મથી•ફપતાંન•જે•પ્રુચીન•બોટ•માશતર•શરફારની•લગેજ•બોટો•ફુપરનો•માલ•એફ•વરશ•શ્રુધી (ફમરશીઆલ) નાં•ઘફા ફુપર•ફુતારવા•શારુ•તારીખ ૪ ઠી•આવતા મહીનાંનીએ•બપોરનાં•ફલાફ ૧૨ નાં•ઓફોર બંદ•ફીધેલાં•પરપોજલો•બોટ•માશતરની ફારીશમાં•લેશે•તથા•એ•પરપોજલમાં•ટંન એફનો•ભાવ•લખવો•તથા•શારા•જાંમીનો આપવા—તા• ૨૭ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬ *

શ્રી

ફોયર્ ઘેતો

ફોજીષે ઘર્ષ્ણઘર્ ગર્ષ્ણર્ ફ્રે ભન્નચે ફ્રમ્યપફ્ષ્ણ ફોઽપ્તજ્ઞર્ ર્ષ ગેષ ફોજીઊષ ખર્ ર્મજેર્ષીઘર્ ઉ ભ્યાપર્ ઘેતભ્રપયાર્મગીતાં ફોર્મ ઘર્ષ્ણ ઘર્ષ્ણત તાગીફ ૪ ફોતેમણીન્યા ફોજીષી ફોયર્ઘંઘ ર્મફોર્ષં પ્રપીષર્ ફોઽપ્તજ્ઞર્ચે ઘજ્ઞીર્ણાંત ઘભ્રપભ્ર પર્ ઘેતીષ ત્યા પ્રપીષભ્રંત ઘર્ઽપ્યા ચા ષ્યાપ ભ્યાઘપ ઘપ્યી ર્મફતે ર્મર્ ષ્યાભ્રણી ચાંગર્ફે ર્મજ્ઞીષ ષ્યાપે તા ષીફ ૨૭ ઘપ્રીર્ ઉષ ૧૮૨૬

ભ્ય.પ્રુર્ઈષ

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all DOGS found in any of the public Streets or roads of this Island, or without the compounds or enclosures of the dwellings of their owners, between the 15th instant and the 15th of next month, will be destroyed by the officers of the Police, conformably to Art. first, of Rule, Ordinance and Regulation II. of 1813.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
W. FENWICK,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
14th April 1826.

ખબર•ઈીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

શરને•ફુતરાં•એ•ગાંમના•મોટા•રશતા•ઉપર•અથવા•ગલીમાં•અથવા•લોફોના•ઘેરોના•વાડીના•બાફાર•મલશે•તો•ના• ૧૫ મી•આએ•મહીનાનીએ•થીને•તા• ૧૫ મી આવતા•મહીનાની•શ્રુધી•પાલીશ•ફારીશના•ફનશટેબલો•તથા•માણશો•ફોરટ•પી ટીશેશનના•કુફમથી•એ•ફુતરાં•મારી•નાખશે•ને•એ•બાબત•શને ૧૮૧૩ નાં•ફાએદા ૨ ની•ફલમ•પેહેલીમા•કુફમ•પ્રમાવે ઓછે—તારીખ ૧૪ મી•આપરીલ ૧૮૨૬ *

મણીર્ઘર્ ઘેતો

ઘોજીષે ઘર્ષ ર્મત્રી યા ગાંવચે ષેત્યાર્ષત્યાપર્ ઘર્ષ્ણપ ગઉનધેપ ભ્રેર્ં ચે ઘમ્રંચે પર્ષ્યાંઘષ્ઠેર્ મીશ્તી ર્ષ તી તાગીફ ૧૬ યા મણીન્યાપા ષ્ઠીપ તે તાગીફ ૧૬ ષ્ઠેતેમણીન્યા ર્ઘરંત પાઉષ ઘર્ષ્ણીનચે મનીષ્ટે ઘર્ષ ઘર્ષ્ણપ ર્મણર્ષં ભ્રેરઠ ઘીગીર્ષેઘ ચે ફ્રમ્યપપર્ષ્ણપ ર્મતર્ષે ર્મર્ષ્ણપ ઘ ર્મતીર્ષ યાર્મઘત ઘપ ૧૮૧૩ ચા ભ્રઘ ષ્ઠ ૨ ર્મર્ષ્ણપ ૧ ત્યાંત ફ્રર્ષ્ણપ પ્ર ર્મ્યેણીપ્ર ઘષ્ઠે તાગીફ ૧૪ ઘઘ્ઘગ ર્ષ ૧૮૨૬

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to Liverpool by the Brig GRECIAN, will be closed on the 14th May at 5 o'clock in the evening.

F. BOURCHIER,
Deputy P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
28TH APRIL 1826.

CEYLON
Government Advertisement.

HIS Excellency the Governor having considered it expedient to discontinue the cashing of the Treasury Notes of the Government of Ceylon, by the agents at the several Presidencies of India,—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

For general information, that directions have been transmitted to the respective agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, accordingly, to take effect from and after the 15th May next.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
COLUMBO, 4TH April 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On this day SATURDAY the 29th Inst.
AT 3 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON,

A BUNGALOW on the Esplanade, near the Church Gate, Belonging to the Estate of the late Lieut. ROBINSON, of the H. C's. Marine.

Bombay, 29th April 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY and TUESDAY the 1st and 2d May next,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

THE property belonging to the late Lieut. J. J. ROBINSON, of the H. C's. Marine.

Comprising,—Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, neatly Framed Pictures, a small Collection of valuable Books, amongst which are a complete set of Rees's Cyclopedia, handsomely bound, with plates, in 45 vols, and Curtis's Botanical Magazine, Sextants by different makers, and other instruments, a small quantity of Shiraz, Sherry, Lisbon, and French Burgundy, Hodgson's Beer, Palanquin, Wearing Apparel &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 29th April 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE received for Sale, a few Cases of the finest English Varnish, viz. Copal Varnish, for Carriages, Palanquins, &c. Clear Wood Varnish, and fine Gold Size.

ALSO,

Some finest transparent Chrome Green, in Kegs of 28 lbs. each.

LIKEWISE,

A few remaining Baskets of the Normandy Pippins, which they are authorized now to sell at 8 Rupees per Basket, to close the account.

Bombay, 29th April 1826.

TO BE SOLD
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Dirom Mackenzie and Co.
On TUESDAY, the 2d May,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,

451 PIECES Damaged Madapollams & 120 Pieces Damaged Handkerchiefs, landed from the Grecian, from Liverpool.

Bombay, 29th April 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 3d of May, at their Room,

Some neat and modern Household Furnuture, the Property of a Gentleman who has lately quitted the Presidency, viz.

Blackwood Sofas, with Nankeen Covers, Blackwood Screen with Green Silk, Blackwood Wardrobe, Do. Cot, Do. Sideboard, Dining Table in three pieces, Writing and Washing Tables, Chairs, Book Cases, &c. &c.

ALSO, TO CLOSE DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS,

Three and Four Light Chandeliers, Couches, Wardrobe, China Chairs, Cotton and Woollen Shawls, Queen's Ware, Buggy Lamps, Currycombs and Smoothing Irons, Sundry articles of Plate and Plated Ware, White and Coloured Handkerchiefs, Jars of China Soy, Mourning and other Jewellery,

Bombay, 29th April 1826.

VASE LAMPS, LUSTRES &c.

ON Wednesday the 3d May will be exposed to Sale at the Warehouse latcly occupied by Messrs. Baxter and Co. in Meadows Street, a choice and elegant assortment of Vase Lamps, rich Cut Glass Lustres, Wall Shades, Single and Double Bracket and Standing Girandoles of different sizes, Chamber Lamps &c. &c, lately imported.

Bombay, 29th April 1826.

MESSRS.
Higgs and Briggs

BEG reepectfully to notify that Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER HIGGS is admitted a Partner in their concern from the 16th ultimo, and that the interest of Mr. GEORGE HIGGS ceased therein from the same date. And they take this opportunity to return their sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and its dependencies, and the public in general, for the liberal support they have experienced.

Meadows Street, 22d Aprtl 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 4th Proximo,

FINE Hyson Tea in 10 Catty boxes, China Preserves, Silver Snuff Boxes, Pencil Cases and Rosewater Bottles, Damask Table Cloths, White Counterpanes, Ball Thread, Drawing Paper, Bamboo Chairs, Busts, Unframed Prints, Windsor Soap, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO,

A Single Poled Tent, Rowties, and Necessary Tents.

Meadows Street, 29th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 4th Proximo,
THREE ARAB
SADDLE HORSES,
AND A
BUGGY HORSE,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS LEFT INDIA.

Meadows Street, 29th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 4th Proximo,
A BENGAL BUILT
STANHOPE,
NEARLY NEW,
WITH EUROPE
HARNESS,
AND A CAPITAL
GREY ARAB
BUGGY HORSE,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN QUITTING THE PRESIDENCY.

Meadows Street, 29th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A BENGAL BUILT
STANHOPE,
IMPORTED PER BERWICK,
RUNS ON COLLINS'S PATENT AXLE.
PRICE RUPEES 1200.

Meadows Street, 29th April 1826.

[redacted],

Guns, with
..... Rs. 300
..... „ 250
Locks, per
..... 175 and 200
Pistols,..... „ 400
by Richards.
Street, 29th April 1826.

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ggs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE.
ON COMMISSION,

BARBAULD'S British Novel-
lis[redacted]..... Rs. 160
Larrey, Mem[redacted]ires de Chirurgie.... 20
Journal of Foreign Medicine and Surgery..... 26
Lewis's Engravings of the Muscles. 18
Boccacia Decamerone..... 20
Views in Switzerland..... 26
Box of Water Colors..... 25
Monzani's 7 Key'd Flute..... 50
A set of instruments for Cataracts. 36
New Corderoy Breeches per pair.. 16
Hunting Watch, by McCabe 80
Hookah, with Silver Apparatus.... 160

Meadows Street, 29th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
MADRAS BUILT
BUGGY,
PRICE RUPEES 850.

Meadows Street, 29th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A STRONG EUROPE BUILT
CHARIOT,
It is in excellent condition, runs easy, is roomy and light.
PRICE RUPEES 1000.
ALSO,
A REMARKABLY LIGHT PALANQUIN
SHIGRAMPOE,
FOR ONE HORSE,
WITH A SET OF
HARNESS,
PRICE RS. 500.

Meadows Street, 29th April 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A
GRAND PIANO-FORTE
BY BROADWOOD,

A VERY Fine Toned Instrument, Commissioned for this country and in excellent order: with two Music Stools covered with red Morocco.
PRICE RUPEES 950.
ALSO
A few pair of Elegant double branch Wall Shades with Pans and Drops, per pair..... Rupees 80
A Pair of Bronze Argaund Table Lamp..... 60

Meadows Street, 29th April 1826.

BILLS ON LONDON.

MESSRS. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, continue to draw Bills at six Months Sight for sums not under £100 at 1 | 10½ per Rupee on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. of London.

Bombay, April 29th 1826.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

TICKETS to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 29th April 1826.

JUST PUBLISHED,
ST. HELENA MEMOIRS,
OR THE
Sovereignty of Jehovah in the Dispensations of his Grace,
PART I.
Being Memoirs of a Young Officer of the
ROYAL NAVY,
BY THOMAS ROBSON,
AUTHOR OF MEMOIRS OF REBECCA LANCASTER.

THE above work can be had at the Mission Press and of Messrs. HIGGS and BRIGGS, Bombay, or of the Author, at his residence in Ahmednuggur.—Price Rs. 3 per copy.

Bombay, April 29th 1826.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE 12TH NO. OF
THE QUARTERLY
ARMY LIST,
OF
HIS MAJESTY'S
AND
THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S TROOPS
ON THE
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT,
FOR
JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH,
1826,
PRICE THREE RUPEES.

Bombay, 29th April 1826.

For Freight and Passage
TO
ENGLAND,
THE SHIP
PYRAMUS,
OF 500 TONS,
Capt. John Brodie,

IS hourly expected to arrive here from London, accounts being received of her having touched at Aleppee on the 12th Inst.

She will be dispatched for London without delay.

Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 29th April 1826.

Advertisement.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE most respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has purchased a quantity of the best white Champaign, imported by the French ship Sophia (and previous to his purchase it having been tried by some principal Gentlemen and proved of a very superior quality) and which will be had at a very reasonable price at his shop in Hamum Street No. 12, next door to Bhicajee Merjee and Co.

ALSO,

A few Kegs of fresh Europe Tongues, consisting of 6 in each Keg, Soda and Seidlitz Powder by well known house of Savory, Moore and Davidson, Edinburg Orange Marmalade in 3 lbs: jar, Sporting and many other pictures in handsome gold frames neatly finished, Sporting and other Books, Caricatures, White Drill for Pantaloons, Carriage Lace, Morocco Skins, Strings for Violin, and a few dozen of large and small sized Flutes, generally using in Native Regimental Bands, New Machalepatom Snuff, 8 and 6 light Lustres, &c. &c.

N. B. The above Pictures will be sold at a much reduced price.

Bombay, 29th April 1826.

L O S T.

ON the Evening of Thursday the 27th instant, between the Fort and Malabar Point (by the Beach road) a GOLD EMBOSSED PENCIL CASE, with an Amethyst Seal Top (not engraved). Whoever will bring it to Messers. LUGRIN and Co. shall receive TWENTY RUPEES REWARD.

Bombay, 28th April 1826.

ખોવાઇ ગઇ છે

[redacted]

વાલકેશ્વર•થ્રુવી (માહાલખશામીનાં•૨૬૧ના•ઉપર) એક•થ્રુનાંની•નકશીદાર•પેન શીલનો•કેશ•વગર•ફોટરેલુ•શીલનુ•મોંકુ છે•ખોવાઇ છે—જે કોઇ•તે•પેનશીલનો•કેશ મીશીઅરશ•ખુગરીન•તથા•કંમપનીનિ•તાં કું•લાવશે•તો•તેણેને•રુપીઆ ૨૦ ઇનામનાં મલશે—તા• ૨૯ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬ *

Advertisement.

MESSRS. FORBES and CO., Executors of Captain RICHARD STAMPER, being about to close the accounts of the Estate, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 29th April 1826.

Advertisement.

HORMAJEE COOVERJEE constable, having bargained with HIRAJEE COWASJEE Colla, to sell his GARDEN and a HOUSE situate at Mazagone, in Mahatar Pakary near Framjee Manockjee Wadia's Hill, upon agreement that the said HIRAJEE COWASJEE Colla to pay the ground-rent to the estate of the late Mrs NISBETT, the same as the said HORMAJEE COOVERJEE constable did. It is hereby notified, that should any person or persons have any claim or demand on the said GARDEN, he or they are to make the same known to MR. MORGAN, within fourteen days, otherwise their demand or claim will be excluded, and considered null.

Bombay, 28th April 1826.

જાહેર•ખબર

[redacted]

Advertisement.

THE REGISTRAR on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, being about to close the accounts of his Administration to the undermentioned Estates, all persons concerned are hereby informed thereof.

The Estate of Major Americas James Otis Browne,—claims filed to be paid off.

" Lieutenant Thomas George Hancock,—Balance to be paid to the Bond creditor.

" Ensign J. Maloney.—Balance to be divided pro rata among the creditors.

" Pointz Ricketts Esq. Civil service,—balance to be divided pro rata among the creditors.

" Lieutenant John Hall,—balance to be divided pro rata among the creditors.

" Ensign James Young,—balance to be divided pro rata among the creditors.

" Lieutenant George Du Vernet,—balance to be divided pro rata among the creditors.

" Lieutenant Frederick Graham,—balance to be divided pro rata among the creditors.

The demands made on the above Estates must be supported by the vouchers and proofs the parties claiming may have, and also verified by affidavit; all demands not so substantiated will be excluded the benefit of the dividends now proposed to be made.

M. WEST,
Registrar and Adm.

BOMBAY,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
28th April 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of YACOOB DO[redacted]

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS HARRISON, deceased, late a Sub-Conductor in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, with his Will annexed, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Ecclesiastical Registrar of the said Court; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES JEREMIAH ROBINSON, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Marine Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS REMON, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM GEE COTES, deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Madras Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of FREDERICK A. ARNAUD, deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th day of April 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits, of SHAIK OSSMAN BIN ESMAILJEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, may be granted to MAHEPUTROW MAHADEW, trading under the name and firm of PURASRAM BHICAJEE Karker, a principal creditor of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of April 1826.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ચુંબજી વાલો મુશલમાંન મરનાર શેખ કુશમાંન ખીન જશમાલજી એની મા લ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા ૧૧૩ શ્રી ચુંબજી ની જુદી ફેટરની શ્રુપરીમ કો રટમાં મેકુપટરાવ માકાધવ એ ઘણી ખરશરામ ભીખાજી ફેરફરને નામની પેડી માં વેપાર ફરેછે અને એ ઘણી એ મરના રનો મોકોટો માંગણારછે એ ઘણીએ અર જા કીધોછે જે મકને મલે—એ વાશતે ૨૩૧૫ લોકો એનાં બાબશતા કોએ તેનાંખોને જાકેર થાએ—તા૦ ૨૧ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬

ખરીન
વકીલ

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Government Advertisement.

IT being indispensable for general convenience that the Apollo Pier should be kept as clear as the Trade will admit, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that COTTON be not deposited there longer than may be absolutely necessary while landing: and that it be on no account left there longer than (48) forty eight hours.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26th April 1826.

જાહેર નામું

એબુજે પાલોગેટ બાકારનો ધકોછે તે કુપર માલ કુતારવા ૨૧૧૩ અદયન ન થા એ ને શરવે લોકનાં કામમાં આવે ને ૨૧૧ ૫ રાખવો જરૂરછે માટે કજરત બંદગાન આલી ગાવરનર શાકેબ બાકા દુરે શ્રી કોશલમાંથી કુકમ ૫૨માવોછે જે કુ વાંકા ણમાંથી કીનારા કુપર કુતરે તેવારે જરૂર કશે તેટલી વાર શ્રુધી કુ ધકા કુપર રાખ વો ને હીન ૨ થી વધુ કરકાંજ શબબથી કુ ધકા કુપર કદાપી રાખવો નકી *
તા૦ ૨૬ આકે આપરેલ ૧૮૨૬
અંગરેજી મુકામ મુબાઇ

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Govt.

ખરીર ખબ

[illegible]

ચીગાનબાઉ ગવરનર બાહેબબાદ ઊર ઘરબબન્ન ચેબ્ય યાછે ય ખબબરદીઉ બઈ બે બ્રપુબ ગવ્ય તાંજીબ બીબબ્યાબ બીનરતાબ બરુ ન બબેબ તીનબીબેબ બ્બર્ત ચત્ર બ ઘરક ઉન્નબાપર ગેબપ પ તોબ ચી પબાપર બ્યાબતી ઘર ચેબતેબી બ ધબેને ગેબી બછે

તાગીબ ૨૬ બપ્રીબ બ
બ ૧૮૨૬ ઈબ્બરી જીબ્રબ
જીંબઈ

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Having just returned to Bombay after many years absence, I am surprised to observe the various alterations which crept in during my absence, for I do not conclude they have been sanctioned by any improved taste of the society; among others is a sad alteration in the state of the bungalows on the esplanade. When I was last here they were each distinguished by a separate flag, that the stranger might soon be guided to the residence of a friend according as he lived under the red, yellow, or white flag. The bungalows and enclosures were peculiar for their neatness and cleanliness, and reminded one of the cottage *ornées* in England. The flags have all now disappeared except a solitary one; and no mark is left to distinguish one residence from another save one, which I am sorry to mention in the present enlightened stage of society. The only mark by which I can distinguish one compound from another, is the number of *dunghills* in front of them. In some I have counted one, two, and even three. I do not know whether these dunghills delight the olfactory nerves of the residents in the bungalows, but I am confident they do not others, and many are the complaints which I have heard from the gay throng which occasionally assembles around the band, who, whilst delighted with the music, have winded these noxious heaps much to their annoyance. They remind me much of the description given by a fair author of the highland cottages; but as we are living in a less salubrious climate, I would recommend the removal of such distinctive marks, which within the tropics are more likely to generate cholera, and other diseases, than prove agreeable to the olfactory or visionary senses of the greater portion of the society.

I am Sir,
Your's obediently,
PHILO-BOMBAIÆ.

April 28th.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D APRIL 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 128 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction, as a temporary arrangement, the appointment of an assistant to the Paymastet to the Surat Division of the Army, for the purpose of conducting the duties connected with the payment of the Troops in Cutch on the reduction of the Force to its original strength.

The arrangement established by General Order of the 5th June 1817, for the payment of the Troops at that station, will be reverted to.

2d, Lieutenant C. C. Rebenack, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to this duty as an acting assistant, on the responsibility of the Paymaster of the Surat Division.

Bombay Castle, 23d April 1826.

No. 129 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in announcing that Official intelligence has been received of the honorable and successful termination of Hostilities with the Government of Ava, and of the conclusion of a treaty of Peace bearing date the 24th February executed at Yendaboo within four days' March of the capital.

A Royal Salute and three Vollies of Musquetry to be fired at all the Military Stations under this Presidency, in consequence of the receipt of this gratifying intelligence.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1826.

No. 130 of 1826.—The undermentioned orders are confirmed.

An orders by the officer Commanding at Sattarah, dated the 2d March 1826, appointing Lieut. J. M. Shortt, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Major of Brigade at that Station until further orders.

An order by the Officer Commanding the Northern Districts of Guzerat, dated Kaira 1st April 1826, appointing Lieutenant J. H. Chambers, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of that Regiment, and to one of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion doing duty at that Station, amounting together to upwards of five hundred rank and file.

[illegible] officer, dated at the same [illegible]ting Lieutenant G. [illegible]s Interpreter in [illegible] Majesty's 4th

An order by the officer Commanding the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, dated Booj, 16th March 1826, appointing Ensign J. Holland, 2d or Mahratta Interpreter to that Regiment.

An order by the officer in Command of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, dated Baroda, 20th February 1826, directing Ensign G. Pope, to Act as Adjutant to a Detachment of that Regiment of upwards of 300 rank and file proceeding to Malwan.

An order by the officer Commanding a Detachment of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry at Malwan, dated 1st March, 1826, appointing Lieutenant J. Hale, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment, being upwards of 600 rank and file.

An order by the officer Commanding at Deesa, dated camp near Deesa, 23d March 1826, appointing Lieutenant F. C. Darke, to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders.

An order by the officer Commanding at Rajcote, dated 3d April, directing Lieutenant W. Maunsel, of the 5th Regiment, to act as staff officer to a Field Detachment of the strength stated in the Margin, and to have charge of the Treasure Chest, and also directing Lieutenant G. F. Parry, to act as Adjutant to the detachment of the 5th Regiment during the period Lieutenant Maunsel may be employed in the other duty.

Left wing 2d Regiment of Cavalry,	
detail of Artillery,	
19th Regiment N. I.	300 Rank and file
of 5th Regiment Native Infantry.	

An order of the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, dated Baroda 10th April, directing all Reports and Returns connected with the Brigade at Baroda to be made to Captain W. K. Lester, of the Artillery, during his own absence on a Tour of Inspection, and Lieutenant George Macan, of the 15th Regt. Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer during the absence of the Assistant Adjutant on duty.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. G. Thomson, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to be 2d or Mahratta Interpreter to that Regiment from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1826.

No. 131 of 1826.—The following promotions are made in consequence of the death of Major Charles Gray, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 12th instant.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Samuel Hughes to be Major, Lieutenant C. Crawley to be Captain, and Ensign H. A. Laurence to be Lieutenant, in succession to Gray deceased,—Date of Promotion 13th April 1826.

The following Appointments are sanctioned.

Lieutenant R. J. Crozier, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, to be Major of Brigade to the Forces, vice Hughes promoted,—Date of appointment 13th April 1826.

Lieutenant G. J. Jameson, Adjutant 4th Regt. Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, vice Crawley promoted,—13th do. do.

Ensign A. F. Wade, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language and Quarter Master to the 1st Extra Battalion, vice Powell deceased,—Ditto Ditto 16th do. do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, APRIL 29th 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 20 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

We announced in a Courier Extraordinary on Monday, that accounts had been received by the Supreme Govt. of the ratification of the treaty of peace with the Bhurmese, and that Sir A. Campbell, and the other commissioners, in consequence of the termination of the war, had returned to Calcutta. No time appeared to be lost in withdrawing our troops from the enemy's country, and 6 European Regiments had already embarked at Rangoon for India. The first instalment of 25 lacs of Rupees was on board the Alligator, which left Rangoon a week before the Enterprize, and if much reliance is to be placed on private letters, it is probably the only portion of the whole sum stipulated in the treaty, that the Hon'ble Company will ever be able to credit against the enormous expenses of the war. It must be admitted that the termination of the contest with the Bhurmese, according to the usually received opinions, has been honourable to us, though our success has not been so striking and unequivocal as in former Indian campaigns. Our armies penetrated into the territory of the enemy, took his strong holds, defeated his armies, and at last dictated to him a treaty of peace in the neighbourhood of his capital, by which, as the price of our forbearance, he consented to pay a large sum of money, and to cede an extensive tract of territory. These are solid and indisputable marks of superiority, and as far as honour, and the credit of our armies, are concerned, all is well, though there are no doubt many people who are of opinion, that the possession of Amerapoora would have left a more lasting and indelible stamp of our power and greatness on the minds of our semibarbarous neighbours than all our previous victories put together. But there are people who place their affections on more ponderous commodities than honour, and who will ask what real and substantial advantages have been derived from the Bhurmese war. To such enquirers we at least cannot give a satisfactory answer. We are not acquainted with the exact value of the territories that have been ceded to us, nor do we know what amount of surplus revenue they are likely to afford, to counterbalance the interest of the money expended in their acquisition. We are also ignorant as to how far the countries just ceded to us open new and extended channels of commercial intercourse, and of the extent and value of the political influence their possession is likely to confer; and therefore cannot offer any satisfactory information, as to the probable benefits to be derived from their acquirement. One thing must be obvious, however, to every one, that independent of their value, their possession places us in new and complicated relations with States formerly at a distance from us, and regarding which we are still in a great degree ignorant; and how far the adoption of a position, which multiplies to a great extent the points of collision on our frontier, is founded on sound policy, may be a subject of dispute. The termination of the war, whatever opinions may be entertained of its results, appears, however, to have given universal satisfaction, and to none more, we believe, than to the army by whose gallantry and indefatigable perseverance it was effected; for from all we have heard, but from what cause or causes we do not know, there never was a service more unpopular in an army than the late campaigns in the Bhurman territories. As there is at last an end to the contest, we have only to wish that we and our new neighbours may reciprocally treat each other in such a way that the peace may be a lasting one.

We mentioned in our Extra of Monday, that intelligence had been received *via* Tehran, stating that the recently installed Autocrat of Russia, Constantine, had been deposed, and that the Grandduke Nicholai had been placed on the Imperial throne. We know too little of the state of parties in Russia, and of the characters of Russian Princes, to speculate on this event. It however shews the instability, even in Europe, of such governments as are framed upon the Asiatic model.

We have received a letter from Kattywar, which mentions that a native had been seized there, who, it would appear from the papers found upon him, had been sent from Hindostan in Dec. last, to enlist men and to excite disturbances in the province.—Among his papers was a commission from the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, appointing him to enlist men and fixing his pay as Capt. *Comudon* at 151 Rupees, and that of his *Adjutaun* at Rupees 90 per mensem, and specifying a great number of other items. The native is said to have come into the country with two others, both of whom made their escape and cannot be traced. They visited the different temples in Kattywar, and professed to have come on a pilgrimage, but it is now known that they had had conferences with the principal chiefs, and had been introduced by a *Gossein*, who stated that he had been desired by one of his tribe at Oudepoor to advance them any cash they might require.—The credit of the native who had been seized is however reported to have fallen with the fall of Bhurtpore, and it is said that in addition to his commission from the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, he had confessed that he had received instructions from Runjeet Sing, but of what nature our letter does not inform us.

We have more than once had occasion to allude to the false and unfounded calumnies against individuals in this country, which have constantly disgraced the pages of the Oriental Herald, a publication, which instead of being conducted under the influence of the pure patriotism out of which it professed to derive its origin, has made itself the vehicle of more falsehood, more slander and malignity, than, perhaps, any similar production ever diffused in an equal period since the invention of printing. The truth is, however, out at last, and the Calcutta press is now united in the reprobation of the wreckless system of calumny and misrepresentation which has been adopted and persevered in by the Herald. It has indeed been hinted, by those friendly to the Editor, that he must have been deceived by *miscreants*.—Be it so. And what then? Surely no one will pretend to say that a publication is less infamous because it has *miscreants* among its contributors. We cannot speak as to the misrepresentations of the Oriental Herald, in relation to persons and events in Bengal, but we can safely aver that in respect to many occurrences at Bombay, it has shewn the most shameful partiality, and has lent its pages, without reserve, to the circulation of infamous libels and unfounded calumnies. We are glad to see the Press in this country united in reprobation of the system which has hitherto disgraced the Herald, as it will tend to open the eyes of the people in England, and shew them how little dependance is to be placed on that publication, when detailing occurrences in India.

Letters have been received from the Captain of the ship Pyramus (bound for this from London), from Aleppee, of the 12th inst. at which place the vessel had arrived three days before, stating he was to leave immediately for Bombay, and hoped to arrive before the letter reached.

From the subjoined extract from the Calcutta Government Gazette, it would appear that the Bhurmese war had become necessary to support our ascendancy and character in India.

"The brilliant career of the Burmese, for a long period of years, had inspired them with the keen love of a game that they had so successfully played, and a confidence in their fortunes, which urged them to new and daring enterprise. They had completely subjugated Pegu, wrested considerable portions of territory from Siam, repelled victoriously a Chinese Invasion, conquered Aracan, and recently added Casay and Asam to their dominions. By the possession of these latter countries, they were brought into contact with a state of whose fame they were jealous, of whose resources they were ignorant, and whose necessary opposition to their victorious course they were determined, as they were confident, to overcome---they therefore sought to induce a war, and the manner in which their insolence was met, served only to confirm their purpose, and inspire them with mistaken notions of their relative strength. We have had personal opportunities of appreciating this feeling amongst the people, and have good authority to know, that it prevailed at Court. The conquest of British India, was the favorite topic of conversation amongst the principal officers of state, and the members of the Royal Family, and the doubt of its feasibility was never admitted. On one occasion, the eldest Sister of the present King, a Princess, well acquainted with the sentiments of the palace, replied to an intelligent representation of the power and resources of the British Government, that it was evidently false. It was contradicted, she observed, by the conduct of the British themselves, who had always evaded provocation by remonstrance, and could only have evinced such anxiety to negotiate, because they were afraid to fight.

"That such has been, for many years, the disposition of the Court of Ava, is, however, established, not only by individual testimony, but by acts of the Burman Government, both open and unavowed. A reference to the Papers, printed by order of the House of Commons, will shew, that the public functionaries of the Burman Kingdom, threatened us repeatedly with invasion, that our frontier was violated on more than one occasion, both in Aracan and Asam, that a large force had, at one time, actually marched from Amerapura, with an intention to assail the British territories, and that Burmese Emissaries were perpetually traversing the country, to excite the Native powers to take up arms against us,---with all these facts fully in their possession, the forbearance of the Government, for so many years, did, in some measure, warrant the inference of the Burmese Court, that they were afraid of the encounter.

"But, although considerations of expedience deferred the moment of actual collision, the papers that have been published, likewise shew that the Government of this country was fully prepared for its occurrence, and that during the prevalence of the most pacific councils war with the Burmese was regarded, almost desirable.

"The Governor General in Council, in 1812, thus expresses his sentiments; "It might, indeed, contribute to the future tranquillity of our Eastern territory, which has been repeatedly disturbed by the aggressions of the people of Aracan, and to the permanent relief of our Government, and of our subjects, from the effects of that arrogance and insolence to which both have been so frequently exposed, and which may, in a great degree, be ascribed to anterior forbearance and concession on our part, if, *by example and experience*, that Government were led to form a just estimate of the greatness of our power and the weakness of its own." And in 1813, the Government write, "we think it prudent to consider the best means of effectually putting an end to this *unsettled and vexatious condition of affairs*, and to the repetition of these *insults and aggressions* to which, during so long a time, we have been exposed." The means were obvious, and had not the attentions of the state been diverted to more immediate dangers, we can scarcely doubt, that war with Ava would have then shortly taken place. We can conceive no grounds more legitimate, than insult and aggression, exasperated by every attempt to procure redress by remonstrance and reason.

"That the period which succeeded the Aracan discussions, from 1814 to 1822, witnessed on alteration in the disposition of the Court of Ava is established by various events. In 1817, fresh demands for the delivery of certain natives of Chittagong, were urged with insolence by the Raja of Ramree, and in 1818, accredited Envoys arrived in Calcutta repeating the demand, as well as soliciting permission to visit the Punjab, to procure religious books, a stale pretence which had previously covered political missions to Delhi and Lucknow---the permission was refused.---In 1820, came the celebrated letter from the Raja of Ramree to the Governor General, demanding the cession of Ramoo, Chittagong, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, on the alleged ground of their being dependencies of the Burmese Government, and filled with extravagant and absurd menaces in the event of a refusal to comply with the requisition. The letter was treated as the *unauthorized act of the Raja of Ramree*--not, as has been stated, *as a forgery*,--and this character was ostensibly correct---But, no Officer of the Court of Ava would have ventured to take such a step without being well assured, it was acceptable to the King, and the Letter was, as the Dispatch of this Government designates it, *really a declaration of War*. The hostile intentions of the King of Ava subsided, it is observed, without explanation. It profited us little to suffer them so to subside, as they were presently after unequivocally manifested on the side of Asam, Cachar, and Chittagong, and the day of reckoning could no longer with honour or safety be deferred---The Burmese compelled the war: it was their aim for years: pity for their error withheld the expression of our just resentment, but our national reputation and the integrity of our territory, the lives and property of those we were bound to protect, could no longer be compromised, and war took place. The Burmese have been indulged in their determination to try our strength, and as the result must have dissipated a delusion as dangerous to themselves as to us, we may hope that the angry jealousy with which they have hitherto regarded us, will give place to respect and esteem, and the war, though a temporary and unavoidable evil, may be productive of great and permanent good."

ARRIVALS.—Cornet J. E. Alexander, H. M. 13th Lt. Dragoons.
Lieutenant A. Hand, 2d Grenadier Regt.
Lieutenant H. Cracklaw, 22d Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant G. McIntosh, 22d Regt N. I.
Lieutenant W. Coghlan, Artillery.
DEPARTURES.—Captain S. J C. Falconer, Artillery, Assistant Commissary of Stores P. D. A.
Lieutenant S. Slight, Ex. Engineer, P. D. A.
Cornet G. K. Erskine, 1st Lt. Dragoons.
Lieutenant C. J. Westly, 20th Regt. N. I.
Cornet H. L. Salmon, 2d Regt. Lt. Cavalry.
Cornet C. F. Hosner, 2d Regt. Lt. Cavalry.
Major General Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B., P. D. of the Army.
Cornet J. E. Alexander, H. M. 3d Lt. Dragoons.
Lieutenant G. McIntosh, 22d Regt, N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—None.
DEPARTURES.—April 21st Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, to Surat.
Do. 22d Brig Maria, Captain E. Daviet, to Columbo.
Do. 26th The Hon'ble Company's Brig Palenurus. Lieutenant Wm. Rose, Commander, to Persian Gulph.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 8th Brig Dotterell, Captain J. Hunter, from Calcutta 16th March.
9th, Ship Elizabeth, Captain James Stephen, from Mauritius and Port Louis 13th February.
12th, Ship Neptune, Captain Cumberlege, from Calcutta and the Northern Ports.
DEPARTURES.—April 5th Dutch Brig Sophia, Captain George King, for Coringa and Padang.
8th, French Ship Jeune Laure, Captain Langlois, for Coringa.
Do. Transport Ship Glenelg, Captain C. S. Gover, for Rangoon.
Do. Dutch Ship Louisa, Captain P. Lunell, for Batavia.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 4th H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise, J. H. Johnston, from Rangoon 29th March.
Do. American Ship Rubicon, Samuel Stickney, from Buenos Ayres 21st November and Madras 29th March.
5th Ship Katherine Stewart Forbes, J. Chapman, from London 29th July and New South Wales 23d February.
6. H. C. Cruizer Teraate, Guy, from Bombay 20th February.
8. Brig Active, Robert Jameson, from Port Jackson 10th and Point Dalrymple 31st January.
9. H. M. Ship Alligator, Captain Chads, from Rangoon 20th March.
Do. Ship Eleanor, C. Tabor, from Penang 19th March.
Passengers per H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise:—Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B.; Lieutenant Colonel Sale; Major S. Taylor; Paymaster W. Blair; Captain and Adjutant W. W. Warburton; Second Commissioner J. C. Robertson, Esq.; R. D. Mangles, Esq. Secretary to Ditto; Mr. J. Mackenzie, Merchant; Mr. J. Price (American,) M. D. and Mr. H. Gauger, Merchant, late Prisoners of War: Acting Quarter Master Price; Quarter Master Serjeant J. Rodgers; Pay Serjeant J. Bryant, and three Privates; Mr. J. Rebello, Writer; one hundred and twenty-four Native Followers of H. M. 67th Regiment, and eleven Officers' Servants.
Per Active:—Messrs. T. Thomson and Edward J. Lair.
Per Alligator:—Colonel F. S. Tidy with the Treaty of Peace, and Twenty-five Lacs of Rupees.
Per Eleanor:—Lieutenant Hay, 39th B. N. I. in charge 110 Magazine Men, 3 Artillerymen, and 1 Follower; Mr. G. Abraham, Free Merchant.
DEPARTURES.—April 2d Ship Hydery, E. D. O. Eales, for Rangoon.
Do. Brig Jamesina, P. Tonks, for Singapore and China.
8. Brig Kent, James Craw, for Rangoon.
10. Portuguese Ship Concordia, F. A. S. de Madeira, for Lisbon.
Do. Providentia, L. S. Encarnasao, for Penang, Singapore, and China.
Passengers per Brig Jamesina, P. Tonks:—Capt. and Mrs. Grant; Capt. T. Howard; J. Templeton, and J. Solano, Esq.
Per Portuguese Ship Concordia, F. A. S. de Madeira, for Lisbon:—Mrs. Amelia Monteiro and three Children.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Colabah, on the 26th instant, the Lady of the Rev. Joseph Laurie, of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Saugor, on the 26th of March, on his way from Candiesh to Cawnpore, to the assistance of a newly widowed relative, Captain Robert Ogilby 23d Regt. N. I.
At Mangalore, on the 13th April, on his passage to England, on board the Lady East, Captain Robert Gibbings, Assist. Quarter Master General at Jaulnah, aged 32.
At Rutnagurry, on the 21st Inst. Henry, the infant son of Doctor D. Shaw, aged 4 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 28th February last, in Vepery, Mrs. E. Gordon, of a still-born Child.
At Trichinopoly, on the 12th March, the Lady of Lieutenant C. Turner, of the 35th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.
At Nagpore, on the 21st March, the Wife of Mr. Conductor G. Thorner, of a Son.
At the Hyderabad Residency, on the 4th April, Mrs. A. Fruval, of a Son.
At the same time and place, Mrs. G. Ogilvie of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Cuddalore, on the 1st March, Catherine, Wife of Montague Dundas Cockburn, Esq. Civil Service.
On the 10th April, Mrs. Buttery, Wife of Mr. Conductor Buttery.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Futtehgur, on the 20th March, by the Reverend Mr. William Fraser, Mr. Anthony D'Mello, of Bombay, to Miss Sophia Hill.
At Calcutta, on the 21st March, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr Young, Mr. Samual Pearce Brunsdon, to Lucy, eldest Daughter of the late Felix Carey, Esq. and Grand Daughter of the Reverend William Carey, D. D.
At Calcutta, on the 28th March, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Mr. John Gray, to Mrs. Maria Fonceca.
At Chittagong, on the 29th March, by the Rev. W. Parish, A. B., Lieut. S. Stapleton, 52d Regt. N. I. to Miss B. Kingston, fifth Daughter of J. Kingston, Esq. of Cork.
At Calcutta, on the 4th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Mr. J. R. Perkins, Dancing and Music Master, to Miss Sophia Cannon.
At Calcutta, on the 8th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Young, L. L. D. Mr. Keys, to Ann, the only Daughter of the late James Joseph Sparrow, Esq of the Bombay Civil Service.
BIRTH—At Calcutta, on the 2d April, Mrs. Fielders of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 4th April, Mrs. W. Warden, of a Daughter.
DEATH.—At Calcutta, on the 3d April, Anne H. R. Wood, the eldest Daughter of Mr. James Wood, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Madras Intelligence.

APRIL 14, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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Proceeding of a Meetings of the Inhabitants of Madras, held at the Government Gardens, on Wednesday 12th April 1826.

The Honorable Sir Thomas Munro, *Bart, K. C. B.* in the Chair.

Sir Thomas Munro on taking the Chair, addressed the Meeting as follows.

GENTLEMEN,

We must all deeply lament the melancholy cause of our being now assembled here—My own acquaintance with our late excellent Bishop was unfortunately but of short duration—yet in that short time, I saw in him so much to admire that I can hardly trust myself to speak of him as I could wish. There was a charm in his conversation by which in private society he found his way to all hearts, as readily as he did to those of his congregation by his eloquence in the Pulpit.—There was about him such candour and simplicity of manners, such benevolence, such unwearied earnestness in the discharge of his sacred functions, and such mildness in his zeal, as would in any other individual have ensured our esteem. But when these qualities are, as they were in him, united to taste, to genius, to high station, and to still higher intellectual attainments, they form a character, such as his was, eminently calculated to excite our love and veneration. These sentiments towards him were every where felt; wherever he passed in the wide range of his visitation he left behind him the same impression. He left all who approached him convinced that they never had before seen so rarely gifted a person---and that they could never hope to see such a one again. The loss of such a man, so suddenly cut off in the midst of his useful career, is a public calamity, and ought to be followed by an expression of the public feeling.

SIR RALPH PALMER in moving the *First* Resolution spoke as follows.

Gentlemen,—The Honorable Chairman having stated the object for which we are assembled, and requested such of us as are prepared with any proposition which they think will accord with the sincere view of the meeting, now to state it; I shall, with his permission, beg leave to offer one Resolution to your notice, which I am persuaded will meet with your unanimous concurrence.

Before, however, I do so, I hope it may not be considered an intrusion on my part, or as improperly retarding the expression of your sentiments, if, in addition to what has been already so feelingly addressed to you from the Chair, I too should express one word of sorrow upon the present melancholy occasion—Sorrow, not for the sake of Him whose loss we are lamenting, for to Him, whose life was full of good works—whose Heart was devoted to his God—whose faith was pure—and whose hope was sincere—to Him, as has been said in another and a more sacred place—"*To die was gain.*"—But sorrow for those, who from the experience of the past, feel what they are deprived of for the future; those, who were united to him in blood—or bound to him in Friendship—those who, like myself, can trace back the remembrance of him to the period, when, in that University, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, the brilliancy of his early genius drew forth from a crowded assemblage of learning and wisdom reiterated plaudits, and afforded a sure presage of those splendid talents which, if they had not quite attained, were now fast ripening into perfection; those in short, who, whether in Europe or in Asia, had the happiness and the honor too of being admitted into his social circle, and derived no less advantage from the information which the universality of his acquirements enabled him to afford, than pleasure and delight from the easy—the affable—the gay---the unassuming manner with which that information was always so freely imparted---For his was not the Religion of the Ascetick---His was not the learning of the Recluse.

For Friends who thus knew and loved him, surely the Tear of Sorrow may be shed. But is it for such as these only? Is it upon private Friendship alone that the appalling stroke of Death has now inflicted a grievous wound---Alas! It is not---

'Hush't be the voice of private woe
'The Public bleeds———

It bleeds indeed: When we think of what that good man has done---what He was doing, and what, under the Blessings of Providence, it might have been hoped He would have been enabled to achieve.---When we remember the many charitable and religious Institutions, which fostered by his care, aided by his munificence, and guided by his counsel, were progressively answering more and more the ends for which they were established---

When we saw him labouring in the great work which he had undertaken, with a zeal not less conspicuous for the ardour with which it was prosecuted, than for the suavity and conciliation with which it was tempered---

When we hear of him, to his last admiring Congregation, and almost with his very latest breath, exhorting "*Brotherly love to all, without distinction of Rank, Cast, or Colour*"---

When *we*---who so recently were eye-witnesses of his conduct, and hearers of his word, and can therefore well appreciate the effect which the labours and doctrines of such a Man were likely to produce---when *we* see, and hear and think of these things, may we not say, that this Man was above all others the best calculated to succeed in the great undertaking about which He was employed.

May we not say---that through the Instrumentality of such a Man the Rays of Christianity at length bade fair to spread their cheering and glorious light far and wide throughout the Continent and Islands of India.

Must we not feel, that grievous and sad as is the privation, which this sudden and lamented event will occasion to all who knew and loved him dearly---yet, that it is but as a feather in the scale---it is but as a bubble in the air---it is but as a drop in the water when compared with the incalculable loss which by it the cause of Humanity and of Religion has sustained.

Without trespassing then further, Sir, on your patience, upon this melancholy occasion, I shall beg leave to propose as a Resolution to be adopted by this Meeting---

That, as the character of the late Bishop Heber was regarded with universal love and veneration, and as his life was of inestimable value, from the works of piety and benevolence which were in a great measure dependent upon it, and which were prosecuted with ardour and with the happiest effect to the very hour of its termination, so his death has excited the deepest feeling of grief in this settlement, and is esteemed by the present Meeting a calamity to the cause of religion and humanity.

The Venerable ARCHDEACON VAUGHAN seconded the Resolution.

On the motion of Lieutenant General SIR GEORGE WALKER, G. C. B. it was

Resolved,---That in order to perpetuate the sentiments entertained by this settlement towards the late beloved and Revered Bishop, a Monument be erected to his memory in St. George's Church, and that the Rev. Thomas Robinson, the Domestic Chaplain and esteemed friend of the Bishop, be requested to prepare the inscription.

Upon the second Resolution being proposed, SIR ROBERT COMYN said,

Sir,—I beg to second this resolution. The extraordinary merits of the late Bishop's public and private life have been so lately witnessed by all who hear me, and have just now been so feelingly and eloquently dwelt upon by the Honorable the Chairman, and my friend Sir Ralph Palmer, that I should deem any farther

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

allusion to them an inexcusable detention of this Meeting; I will only say that I am most sincerely convinced that there never was an human being who in so short a space of time inspire so universal a sentiment of attachment and veneration.

It cannot but be, therefore, a melancholy satisfaction to us all to raise a memorial which may perpetuate our feelings towards the late Bishop, and our intense grief at his lamentable and irreparable loss; his fame indeed requires no such perpetuation; the noble devotion of his exalted genius to the high callings of his office has raised for him an imperishable monument; but it is perhaps a duty we owe to ourselves to convince those who may hereafter succeed to these shores, that we did not close our eyes to that light which has shone with such brilliancy among us.

I need only add, Sir, that in selecting a hand which shall inscribe the marble with our sentiments, it is impossible to fix upon one more fit than Mr. Robinson's. His high attainments and great regard and friendship for the Bishop, ensure the language of truth and feeling in every way worthy the occasion.

The Honorable Mr. Græme, begged leave to propose,

That a Subscription be opened for the purpose of carrying the last Resolution (that proposed by Sir G. Walker) into effect, and that any surplus fund be appropriated in the manner best calculated to do honor to Bishop Heber's memory.

The respect, Mr. Græme said, in which our benevolent Bishop was held, and the grief at his premature loss, were so universal, that it seemed desirable that no individual should be without the opportunity of testifying them according to his means, and he would therefore beg to suggest that no minimum should be fixed for the Subscription.

Sir George Ricketts, in seconding this Resolution, expressed himself in the following terms.

"I beg leave, Sir, to second the Resolution, and I have to request all those who now hear me to understand, and to make it generally understood, that it is intended, that the amount of the Subscription shall not be regulated by the probable expense of the Monument, which is to be raised, but that it shall be unlimited in its amount, and the resolution therefore provides that the Surplus Fund, which may remain after discharging the expense of the Monument, shall be appropriated in the manner best calculated to do honor to the late Bishop's Memory. It would be premature now to suggest any particular mode of appropriating that surplus, but it will readily occur to the mind of every one, and will, I think, be as readily assented to, that to appropriate it to the furtherance of that great cause, for which the late Bishop only lived and in which he died, would, if he is permitted to be sensible of what is passing here on earth, and to derive any gratification from it, gratify him more than the most splendid monument that art and wealth could erect to his memory. It is also intended that the Subscription shall not only be unlimited in its amount, but shall also be as universal as possible throughout this Presidency, and that every person, however low and poor he may be, and of whatever colour he may be, who may wish to join in rendering honour to the late Bishop's memory, shall be admitted to subscribe the smallest sum---Those who knew the late Bishop, will I am sure be satisfied, that to one of his mind and feelings, the most grateful tribute which could be offered to him would be that which, however small it might be, would be rendered by the lowly and the poor, by those to whom the light of Christianity is new, and who would thus testify their sense of the blessings of it, and their veneration for that Church of which he was lately the head in this part of the world. The highest honour that can be rendered to him will be not so much in the costliness and magnificence of the Monument, which may be raised to him, as in the numbers of those who shall contribute to raise it. It should be, like those Sepulchral Cairns, which were heaped in former times upon the graves of the illustrious dead, by every individual of the country laying a stone upon them; and every person within this Presidency, high and low, rich and poor, European and Indian, who venerates that Religion, of which the late excellent Bishop was one of the brightest ornaments and best supporters, should have the gratification of being able to say "I too have contributed a stone to his monument."

On the motion of Lieut. Colonel Conway, it was

Resolved,---That a Committee of Management be appointed consisting of the following persons,

Sir Ralph Palmer,
The Hon. Mr. Græme,
Sir R. Comyn,
Sir G. Ricketts,
The Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan,
Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor,
D. Hill, Esq.
Lieut. Col. Agnew,
R. Clive, Esq.
Captain Keighly,
Rev. R. A. Denton,
Captain Sim,
P. Cator, Esq.
Seth Sam, Esq.
W. Scot, Esq.
Lieut. Col. Stewart,
The Rev. W. Roy,
The Rev. W. Moorsom,
J. Gwatkin, Esq.

and that the Rev. W. Roy and the Rev. R. W. Moorsom be requested to officiate as *Secretaries*, and Mr. Gwatkin as *Treasurer*.

Mr. Hill in seconding this Resolution, spoke as follows.

"I beg leave to second the Motion. My own name is included in the list which has been read, and I shall derive a sincere though melancholy gratification from testifying by any means in my power, the veneration and affection which I entertained for the late Bishop. I shall make it a matter of consience to acquit myself of any trust which may be confided to me for the purpose of doing honour to his memory; and I take the liberty of proposing that the name of Colonel Conway be added to the list of the Committee."

On the Motion of Sir Ralph Palmer, it was

Resolved,---That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to Sir Thomas Munro, for his kindness in acceding to the request made to him, that he should preside on the present occasion, when the Community were anxious that their sentiments should be embodied in the manner most honourable to the memory of the late Bishop.

The Reverend W. Roy rose and spoke as follows.

The duty of seconding the Resolution which has just been read to you Gentlemen, devolves on me; and altho' it is a Resolution which you are doubtless prepared to pass by acclamation were such an expression suitable at such a season ---a Resolution embracing our united sentiments of cordial acknowledgment---yet I cannot refrain from adding a few words of address to the distinguished Persouage who has condescended to preside at our Meeting.

As a Man I do but fain ly express the feelings of this numerous, this respectable Assembly---when I assure the Honorable Gentleman, that the kindness which he has evinced in taking the Chair on this mournful occasion, has poured the balm of consolation into our afflicted spirits---But as a Minister of the Gospel (using the term in its most extensive meaning) I may be permitted to add in the name of my Brethren and myself---that long as we shall have reason to deplore the loss which the cause of Divine truth and humanity has sustained, so long shall we remember with feelings of respect and gratitude the honor, which the head of the Government has this day shown to the memory of Him---who was the zealous Friend---the affectionate brother---of each and every the humblest labourer in the same vineyard as himself—our revered our beloved Bishop.

[*Govt. Gazt. April* 13.

The *Neptune* spoke the Cape Trader *Louisa* off Pulicat on the 11th bearing up for Madras, having several passengers from the Cape, amongst whom is J. Gleig, Esq. of the Civil Service. She has also several horses for this place.

We rejoice to learn that the prospect of seeing a Steam Vessel in our roads is far from improbable. The *Falcon*, Steam Vessel, was to have left Calcutta for Batavia early in this month; and from what the Courier of yesterday says, it appears she is intended to ply in the Seas to the Eastward, and that a supply of coals is actually on its way for the use of the Steam Vessels expected to touch here occasionally.

[*Madras Gazette, April* 15.

Dr. Paterson of the Bengal Medical Establishment, having come round from Calcutta, proposes to deliver a course of *Phrenological* Lectures, similar to those delivered at that Presidency---three forming the course. The first Lecture will be given this Evening at the Public Rooms on the Mount Road, and will commence at 8 o'clock: Ladies are admitted gratis: Tickets for Gentlemen, Five Rupees for each Lecture.

[*Govt. Gazette, April* 18.

Ceylon Intelligence.

At a Meeting held at the Library Rooms Colombo, the 28th day of November 1825.

PRESENT,

His Excellency the Governor—in the Chair.
The Honorable J. Rodney,
The Honorable Robert Boyd, Esq.
The Honorable J. W. Carrington, Esq.
Henry Matthews, Esq.
H. A. Marshall, Esq.
T. Eden, Esq.
W. Granville, Esq.
C. E. Layard, Esq.
J. Wallbeoff, Esq.
F. J. Templer, Esq.
J. Barnett, Esq.

His Excellency the Governor proposes that M. Granville do act as Secretary to the Meeting.

Agreed to accordingly.

It is unanimously Resolved.

That our highly respected friend Charles Farrell, Esq. M. D. has, during a residence of upwards of nine years in this Island, endeared himself to every class of Society by his amiable manners, his ready benevolence, and the extensive and happy exercise of great skill in his profession.

That while for ourselves we deeply regret the departure of such a friend, we are gratified to know, that it is accompanied by an Honorary advancement in his professional rank.

That feeling individually a lasting sense of obligation to Dr. Farrell, we owe it to ourselves to testify our gratitude for his kindness, and our appreciation of his worth.

That to record these feelings permanently, in a manner the most acceptable to Dr. Farrell, a piece of plate be presented to him, with a suitable inscription.

That these Resolutions be published in the Gazette and be laid on the Library table for signature.

That these Resolutions be circulated through the Outstations; and that all persons, who concur in the object proposed, be requested to communicate their intention to the Secretary, in order that he may add their Signatures to the same.

That the following Gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee to carry into effect the general object of this Meeting.

The Honorable Sir Hardinge Giffard,
The Honorable Robert Boyd, Esq.
The Honorable J. W. Carrington, Esq.
H. Matthews, Esq.
William Granville, Esq.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to His Excellency the Governor, for his obliging kindness in taking the Chair, and presiding over the business of the day.

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed to carry into effect the presentation of a piece of Plate to Dr. Farrell held at the Library Room Colombo this third Day of March 1826.

PRESENT.

The Honorable Sir Hardinge Giffard, Kt---in the Chair.
The Honorable Robert Boyd. Esq.
The Honorable John W. Carrington, Esq.
William Granville, Esq.---*Secretary.*

Mr. Granville lays before the Committee a statement, shewing that Four hundred Guineas have been subscribed, and paid into his hands.

Resolved,

That a Copy of the Resolutions passed on the 28th Nov. last be communicated to Dr. Farrell, and that he be informed that the sum of 400 Guineas has in consequence been collected, and that it is the request of this Committee on behalf of the Subscribers, that he would apply that sum in the purchase of a piece of Plate, to bear the following inscription.

CAROLO FARRELL SUO M. D.
Benevolo, exculto, liberalissimo,
Summis hic, in Arte medicâ, Regiâ Auctoritate
Per annos decem officiis gestis.
Jam nunc in Patrium rediturо,
Amicitiæ pignus integerrimæ
Desiderii fidelis monimentum,
Concives sui Ceylonenses
Amici Amico Carissimo,
Hoc, qualecunque sit, munusculum
Grato Animo donaverunt.
(Here follow 36 Signatures.)

Rock House.
Colombo, March 10, 1826.

My Dear Sir,

Seldom have I experienced more real pleasure than I now feel in transmitting to you, by the direction of the Gentlumen whose Names you will find attached to the Resolution, their heartfelt and honorable testimony of the high value at which they justly estimate, as well your personal worth, as your professional talents.

Ten years of kindness on your part, and on mine of respect and admiration, will account for, and attest the sincerity with which I wish you a long and satisfactory enjoyment of this, and every other honor and happiness which your labours have so justly deserved, and with which I am most truly your obliged, and grateful humble servant,

(Signed) Hardinge Giffard.

C. Farrell, Esq. M. D.
&c. &c. &c.

Colombo, 25th March, 1826.

My dear Sir,

I had this day the pleasure to receive your Letter of the 10th Inst., together with the resolutions of several Gentlemen of this Settlement-expressive of the flattering opinion they are pleased to entertain of me, and marking their sense of my conduct and professional abilities, by a most munificent testimonial of their friendship.

In returning thanks for such distinguished approbation, and to me so inestimable a token of regard, I feel that I am unable to express the sentiments that overpower me. I may be allowed, however, to say, that the estimate formed of my professional talents, so far exceeds my utmost pretensions, that I must ascribe much of what has been said on that head to the kind and generous feelings of my friends. Neither can I deny myself the pleasure of stating here, that the professional attentions which I have had an opportunity of shewing my friends in this Island, have been already amply requited by numerous instances of great kindness evinced towards me.

It has been my good fortune, in the course of public Service, to have Ceylon assigned to me as a Station, and to this I am indebted for many of the most important events in my life---To it I owe the enjoyment of ten years Society conducted on the most agreeable footing---and to it I owe what is above all value---the friendship of many virtuous enlightened Individuals.

I accept the munificent token of the regard of my friends, with the deepest sense of gratitude, and set the highest value on it, as an abiding memorial of the generous and estimable qualities of the Donors.

It now only remains for me to add how much the sense of the Honor conferred upon me, is enhanced by their being communicated to me by a person whose friendship I so much value, and whose distinguished talents and integrity of Character embellish his exalted Station.

I have the Honor to be,
My dear Sir,
With sentiments of the warmest
regard and Esteem, your most
faithful and obedient humble Servant,
Charles Farrell.

The Honorable
Sir Hardinge Giffard, Kt.
Chief Justice,
&c. &c. &c.

[*Ceylon Gazette.*

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs	As.	8th April, 1826.	Rs.	As.	SELL
Prem.	27	0	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	26	0	Prem
Disct.	1	4	Five Per Cent Loan.....	2	0	Dist.
Ditto	0	4	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	0	12	Ditto

BUY.] COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.

2 *a* 2⅛ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2⅛ *a* 2 1
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs 98
Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Bank Shares---Premium 5250 to 5300.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills .....6 0 per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills.....5 0 "
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 0

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, 30th December, 1825.

At an European General Court Martial, assembled at Ghazeepore on Saturday the 15th of October, 1825, of which Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant Innes, C. B., 39th Native Infantry, is President, Lieutenant G. A. C. Stewart, Honorable Company's 1st European Regiment, was arraigned on the undermentioned Charges:

1st. "That, on the Night of the Nineteenth of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, at Ghazeepore, Lieutenant Stewart, on meeting R. J. B. Godfiey, who was walking on the public road, with his Wife and Child, and his Sister Mrs. Stewart, the wife of the said Lieutenant Stewart, got off his Horse and brutally struck and kicked Mr. Godfrey.

2d. "That, on the Night of the Twentieth July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, at Ghazeepore, Lieutenant Stewart, accompanied by several European Soldiers, entered the residence of R. J. B. Godfrey, when the family were retired to rest, and that Lieutenant Stewart forcibly broke open the door and seized Mrs. Godfrey, tore her clothes, and dragged her about the Bungalow.

3d. "That, Lieutenant Stewart engaged with him, in the disgraceful outrage of the Twentieth July, several Soldiers of the European Regiment, of which Lieutenant Stewart is himself an Officer.

4th. "That, Lieutenant Stewart has been in the habit of associating and drinking with the NonCommissioned Officers and Privates of his Regiment, and that, on or about the Twentieth July, Lieutenant Stewart was sitting and drinking with several of the said Men at his own residence, and that Stephen Burns, a Private, was a frequent companion of Lieutenant Stewart's; such conduct being subversive of good order and discipline, scandalous and infamous, and disgraceful to the character of an Officer and a Gentleman."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court, having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion, that the Prisoner Lieutenant G. A. C. Stewart, of the 1st Bengal European Regiment, is Guilty of the first Charge, with the exception of the word 'Brutally.'

"The Court are of opinion, that he is Guilty of the second Charge, with the exception of 'and dragged her about the Bungalow,' of which they acquit him.

"On the third Charge, the Court are of opinion, that he is Guilty, with the exception of the word 'Disgraceful.'

"The Prisoner is acquitted of the fourth Charge.

"The Court, having found the Prisoner Guilty of the first, second, and third Charges, with the exceptions specified,—such conduct being subversive of good order and discipline, and unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and in breach of the Articles of War, the Court do Sentence him the said Lieutenant G. A. C. Stewart, 1st Bengal European Regiment, to be suspended from Rank Pay and Allowances for (3) Calendar Months.

"The Court acquit the Prisoner of 'Conduct Scandalous and Infamous,' and 'Disgraceful.'"

Revised finding and Sentence.—"The Court having, in obedience to the orders of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, reconsidered their Proceedings, adhere to their former Finding and Sentence."

Disapproved,
(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General,*
Commander in Chief.

At the same Court Martial, Serjeant Richardson and Private Burns, of the First European Regiment, charged with having on the Night of the Twentieth July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, quitted their Barracks without leave, and proceeded with Lieutenant Stewart, of the same Regiment, to the residence of R. J. B. Godfrey at Ghazeepore, where they aided and abetted Lieutenant Stewart, who forcibly broke open the door and brutally seized Mrs. Godfrey, tore her clothes, and dragged her about the Bungalow.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court, having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on both the defences, are of opinion, that the Prisoner Serjeant Richardson, 1st European Regiment, is not Guilty of the Charge preferred against him.

"The Court are further of opinion, that the Prisoner Private Burns is Guilty of having, on the Night of the 20th July 1825, quitted his Barracks without leave, but acquit him of the remainder of the Charge.

"The Court having found the Prisoner Private Burns, 1st European Regiment, Guilty of so much of the Charge do Sentence him to Ten (10) days Solitary Confinement, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to appoint."

Disapproved,
(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General,*
Commander in Chief.

Remarks by the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

In promulgating to the Army the Proceedings of the General Court Martial on Lieutenant Stewart, of the 1st European Regiment, the Commander in Chief feels called upon, for the maintenance of the honour and discipline of the Army, to declare his most decided disapproval of the Sentence passed, and much as he regrets to be obliged to order an Officer to return to his duties, who has been convicted of conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and consequently rendered an unworthy associate for any Member of an honourable profession,—He deems it less injurious than in the most indirect manner to sanction a Sentence so inadequate to the Crime of which Lieutenant Stewart has been found Guilty.

His Lordship calls on the President and Members of this Court to reflect on the injury which they have done to the Military profession, by persisting in retaining as a Member of it, one whose conduct they have stamped with such a character, notwithstanding the admonition which was conveyed to them on the revisal of their Proceedings.

Lieutenant Stewart, Serjeant Richardson, and Private Burns, are to return to their duties.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
W. L. WATSON. *Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ORDERS ARE ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, on the Ganges, 30th March 1826

GENERAL ORDERS.

Several instances having lately occured of applications from Officers to retire from the Service, or exchange to other Regiments, being transmitted in an irregular form, the Commander in Chief directs, that in future, the most scrupulous attention shall be paid to the Instructions under that head, contained in the General Order dated Horse Guards, 8th April 1824, which it will be observed, cancels all former Regulations.

2. The Commander in Chief has likewise observed, in many instances, of late, a careless inattention on the part of some of the Regiments, in filling up, and in signing the Monthly Returns and other Documents sent to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces.

3. The column for remarks, on the second page, is sometimes filled up with a list of Casualties amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, not required by the Regulations:—whilst the Certificate respecting the Soldiers' Small Account Books, at the bottom of the same page, is not signed. In two or three Regiments, the Certificate on the back of the Return, stating that the Articles of War and General Orders have been read, and that the Men have been paid their balances, does not bear the Commanding Officer's signature; and in one Regiment, the form of the Return furnished by the Horse Guards, is altered by a careless reprint in this Country.

4. The Form of the Weekly State required from Regiments and Detachments when on the march, or proceeding by water, as published in General Orders 2346 of the 4th July 1821, is hardly, in any instance, attended to; and the names of the Officers present on these occasions, seldom given.

5. Some of the Regiments have not forwarded their Annual Return up to January 1826, whilst others have entirely omitted the 1st page, containing four separate Returns, and sent only the 2d page relative to Crimes and Courts Martial.

6. The following Extract of General Order No. 200 of the 17th December 1814, on this head, is now republished:

"The Commander in Chief thinks it right to give notice, that the slightest omission or departure from the simple and concise rules laid down, will be noticed in Public Orders in future.—"These errors lead to a vast deal of trouble, and for which no sort of excuse can be offered, and therefore cannot be overlooked."

Head-Quarters, on the Ganges, off Baugwangolah, 2d April, 1826.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names; viz.

4th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant G. Gibson, 2d December, 1825.

6th Foot—Lieutenant A. Sharpin, 1st January, 1826.

45th Foot—Lieutenant John Forbes, 24th January, 1826.

67th Foot—Lieutenant F. Fyans, 1st February, 1825.

The Leave of Absence to Lieutenant Colonel O'Donaghue, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, confirmed in General Orders No. 3366 of the 21st January last, is further extended from the 21st December 1825, to the date of that Officer's Embarkation from Bombay.

The Commander in Chief confirms the Leave of Absence granted to the following Officers, viz

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Anson, for Two Years, to England, from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his health.

13th Light Infantry—Ensign Orange, from 9th March to 9th Septemcer 1826, on Medical Certificate.

87th Foot—Lieutenant Irwin, from 21st March to 20th May, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

89th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Walsh, for Four Months, from date of Embarkation at Rangoon, with permission to proceed to Sea.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.
GEORGE McGREGOR *Acting Adjt. Genl.*

At the time it was thought that The Duke of Buckingham was coming out as Governor General to India, it was commonly reported that the Directors were in treaty to purchase the *Baron Renfrew*, the *great* timber ship, then expected in the channel, for the accommodation of the *Great* Duke on his voyage out to this country. The *Baron Renfrew* has unfortunately been wrecked, and it is conjectured by many, that it was solely owing to her loss, that His Grace refused the appointment, fearing that no other vessel would be sufficiently capacious for his accommodation.

[*Ben. Hurk. April* 4.

By the *Rubicon* of Boston, we have received Buenos Ayres papers of the 27th of September, which we have, as yet, had time only to glance cursorily over. They appear to contain nothing material that can be added to what we have already given to the public from our London files, respecting the South American states. Affairs continued to wear a hostile aspect, but nothing decisive had occurred.

We have before us a curious proof of the exertions making by the priesthood to render unpopular the terms on which the independence of the South American people has been recognised by the British Government; the principal of which was, that English Subjects should have a right to exercise their religion, be it what it might, without danger of molestation from the authorities of that country. What we allude to, is a pamphlet containing two discourses delivered at a public meeting called for the express purpose of discussing the expediency of submitting to this condition, We shall, as soon as we have possessed ourselves more fully of the tenor of these discourses, probably lay some portion of them before our readers.

[*Ben. Hurk. April* 5.

The Bachelor's Ball, on Wednesday evening, went off with great spirit, notwithstanding the heat of the weather. Lord and Lady Amherst were present. After Supper the healths of the Governor General, of Lord Combermere, and Sir Archibald Campbell, were drank with general enthusiasm. In acknowledging the former, His Lordship gave utterance to sentiments highly flattering to the Society of Calcutta, and strikingly expressive of the kindliness and urbanity of his character We are indebted to the Hurkaru for the terms

In rising to return thanks, his Lordship alluded to the successful termination of the war, for which he stated we were mainly indebted to the persevering gallantry of Sir Archibald Campbell, whom we had that evening the happiness of seeing amongst us. His Lordship then adverted to a subject which he declared had been a source of the highest gratification to himself, "I allude," he observed, "to circumstances familiar to all present, and in which, I may unaffectedly say, I felt in need of the support and protection of the public.—I received that support in a manner so intelligible, that I should be destitute of every feeling becoming a man, should I ever forget it."

[*Govt. Gaz. April* 10.

The Bachelors' Ball passed off with exceeding brilliance and spirit on Thursday night. About 10 o'clock the rooms appeared full of company, and the Governor-General and Lady Amherst, as also Sir Archibald Campbell and Lady Campbell with several other high and distinguished persons, honored the ball-room with their presence. There were a number of splendid fancy dresses, and notwithstanding the heat of the weather dancing was kept up with great spirit until between 3 and 4 in the morning.

The company descended to the supper room about 1 o'clock. After the removal of the cloth, several toasts were drank. Of course that of the Ladies, single and married, was quaffed with great enthusiasm. On the health of the Governor General being drank, his Lordship in a most animated expressive and appropriate manner, adverted to the Peace, and the distinguished services of Sir Arcibald Campbell. His Lordship also returned thanks for the compliment just paid; and stated that the unequivocally expressed kind feeling towards himself, personally, which had of late been evinced by the inhabitants of Calcutta, should ever be gratefully appreciated. His Lordship was frequently interrupted by the cheers of the assembly, which lasted for some time after his Lordship had taken his seat. The President also gave the health of Lord Combermere and the heroes of Bhurtpore, which was followed by that of Sir Archibald Campbell and the heroes of Ava. We need scarcely say with what cordial warmth these toasts were pledged by the company. Indeed it is on such occasions that the soldier may be said to receive his peculiar and dearest reward, where the most illustrious avail themselves of the opportunity to do him honor, and where the smiles of the fair and good greet him from every side.

How many Bachelors this ball may have helped to excite towards the rubicon, beyond which there is a happier state, we cannot say; but if tell-tale eyes, and side long looks, and conscious smiles, may at all be depended on, we can venture to foretell that some there were who danced at their *last* Bachelor's ball! May they (lady as well as gentleman Bachelors) trip down the dance of life to the music of Hymen's pipe, as happily as it is to be hoped they have to the fiddling of Cupid! This grateful wish we owe them for the elegant and gay entertainment which we, in common with so many others, owed to their taste, spirit, and hospitality on Thursday night.

[*India Gazette, April* 10.

H. M. Ship *Alligator* has arrived with the 25 Lacs of Rupees on board, being the first instalment under the Treaty. It is said the Burmese are a cunning people: and we need not be surprized if when tried, their gold is none of the purest. We ought to send an Assay Master from the Mint, in such expeditions as the invasion of Ava. The *Alligator* like wise brings the official despatches.

[*John Bull, April* 10.

English News.

THE MORNING HERALD.—Oct. 8.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Made up to Oct. 7, 1825. Showing, first, the Names of the Places at which particular Regiments and Forces are stationed; and secondly the Regiments, &c. with their Stations.

England:—Brighton, 17th Lancers; Canterbury, 1st Dragoon Guards; Coventry, 12th Light Dragoons (Lancers); Croydon, Waggon Train; Chatham, 39th Foot, Ditto, Veteran Companies; Ditto, 57th Foot; Devonport, 32d Foot; Dorchester, 2d Dragoon Guards; Exeter, 10th Light Dragoons, Hussars; Hyde Park, Horse Guards; Hounslow, 8th Light Dragoons, Hussars; Holborn Division, Middlesex, 3d Batt. Grenadier Guards; Hythe, Staff Corps; Knightsbridge, 1st Batt. 3d Guards; Manchester, 6th Dragoons; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3d Light Dragoons; Norwich, 2d Dragoons; Portman Street, 2d Batt. 3d Guards, Foot; Plymouth, 8th Foot; Portsmouth, 99th Foot; Pearshill, 6th Dragoon Guards; Portsmouth, 53d Foot; Regents Park, 2d Life Guards; Tower London, 1st Batt. Grenadier Gaurds; Windsor, 1st Life Guards and 1st Ba[illegible] Coldstream Guards; Westminster, 2d Batt. Co[illegible]stream Guards; Weedon, 6th Foot, 1st Bat[illegible] York, 7th Light Dragoons (Hussars).

Ireland.—Athlone, 66th Foot; Belfast, [illegible] Foot; Ballinrobe, 9th Light Dragoons, Lancers; Buttevant, 15th Foot; Cahir, 4th Dragoon Guards; Cork, 14th Light Dragoons, 19th Foot, and 24th Foot; Castlebar, 63d Foot; Clonmel, 86th Foot; Dublin, 3d Dragoon Guards; 15th Light Dragoons, Lancers, 2d Batt, Grenadier Guards, 22d Foot, 25th Foot, 42d Foot, and 75th Foot; Dundalk, 1st Dragoons; Enniskillen, 62d Foot; and rifle Corps, 2d Batt.; Eunis, 78th Foot; Fermoy 84th Foot and 88th Foot; Galway, 1st Veteran Batt. Kinsale, 29th Foot; Longford, 34th Foot; Limerick, 26th Foot and 61st Foot: Londonderry, 2d Veteran Batt.; Mullingar, 65th Foot; Naas, 73d Foot; Newry, 1st Foot, 1st Batt.; Newbridge, 7th Dragoon Guards; Templemore, 10th Foot; Tralee, 11th Foot; Waterford, 58th Foot.

Scotland.—Edinburgh, 17th Foot; Glasgow, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Jersey.—3d Veteran Batt.; Isle of Man, 2d Veteran Company.

Abroad.—Antigua, 4th Foot; Bombay, 4th Light Dragoons; Bengal, 11th Light Dragoons; 16th Light Dragoons (Lancers), 13th Foot, 14th Foot, 31st Foot, 38th Foot, 44th Foot, 47th Foot, 59th Foot, and 87th Foot; Bombay, 2d Foot, 6th Foot, 20th Foot, and 67th Foot; Barbadoes, 35th Foot, and 93d Foot; Berbice, 60th Foot, 2d battalion; Ceylon, 16th Foot, 83d Foot, 97th Foot, Ceylon Regiment; Corfu, 7th Foot, 18th Foot, 28th Foot; Cephalonia, 51st Foot; Canada, 70th Foot; Canada 76th Foot; Cape of Good Hope, 49th Foot; 55th Foot, 98th Foot, Cape Corps; Cape Coast Castle, African Colonial Corps; Dominica, 5th Foot; Demerara, 27th Foot; Gibraltar, 12th Foot, 23d Foot, 48d Foot, 64th Foot, 94th Foot; Halifax, N. S. 81st Foot, 96th Foot, Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion; Jamaica 33d Foot, 50th Foot 77th Foot, 91st Foot 92d Foot, Madras, 13th Light Dragoons, 1st Foot, 2d Battalion, 30th Foot, 41st Foot, 46th Foot, 48th Foot, 54th Foot, 69th Foot, 89th Foot; Mauritius, 56th Foot, 82d Foot; Malta, 80th Foot, 85th Foot; New South Wales, 3d Foot, 40th Foot; New Brunswick, 52d Foot; Nova Scotia, 74th Foot; Newfoundland, its own Veteran Corps; Quebec, 68th Foot, 71st Foot, 79th Foot; Rangoon (Burmese), 45th Foot; St. Vincent's, 21st Foot; Santa Maura, 35th Foot; Sierra Leone, 2d West India Regiment; Trinidad, 9th Foot, 1st West India Regiment; Upper Canada, 37th Foot; Zante, 90th Foot.

1st Life Guards, Windsor; 2d Life Guards, Regent's-park; Horse Guards, Hyde-park; 1st Dragoon Guards, Canterbury; 2d Dragoon Guards, Dorchester; 3d Dragoon Guards, Dublin; 4th Dragoon Guards, Cahir; 5th Dragoon Guards, Glasgow; 6th Dragoon Guards, Piershill; and 7th Dragoon Guards, Newbridge.

1st Dragoons, Dundalk; 2d Dragoons, Norwich; 3d (Light) Dragoons, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 4th (Light) Dragoons, Bombay; 6th Dragoons, Manchester; 7th Hussars, York; 8th Hussars Hounslow; 9th Lancers, Ballinrobe; 10th Hussars, Exeter; 11th Light Dragoons Bengal; 12th Lancers, Coventry; 13th Light Dragoons Madras; 14th, Cork; 15th Hussars, Dublin; 16th Lancers, Bengal; and 17th Light Dragoons (Lancers), Brighton.

Waggon Train, Croydon.

Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion, Tower; 2d Battalion, Dublin; and 3d Battalion, London, Holborn division.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion, Windsor; and 2d Battalion, Westminster.

Third Guards, 1st Battalion, Knightsbridge; and 2d Battalion Portman street.

Foot.—1st Regt. 1st Batt. Newry; 2d Batt. (1st Regt.) Madras; 2d Regt. Bombay; 3d Regt. New South Wales; 4th Regt. Antigua; 5th Regt. Dominica; 6th Regt. Bombay; 7th Regt. Corfu; 8th Regt. Plymouth; 9th Regt. Trinidad; 10th Regt. Templemore; 11th Regt. Tralee; 12th Regt. Gibralter; 13th Regt. Bengal; 44th Regt. Bengal; 15th Regt., Buttevant; 16th Regt., Ceylon; 17th Regt., Edinburgh; 18th Regt. Corfu; 19th Regt. Cork; 20th Regt. Bombay; 21st Regt. St. Vincent; 22d Regt. Dublin; 23d Regt. Gibralter; 24th Regt. Cork; 25th Regt. Dublin; 6th Regt. Limerick; 27th Regt. Demerara; 28th Regt. Corfu; 29th Regt. Kinsale; 30th Regt. Madras; 31st Regt. Bengal; 32d Regt. Devonport; 33d Regt. Jamaica; 34th Regt. Longford; 35th Regt. Barbadoes; 36th Regt. Santa Maura; 37th Regt. Upper Canada; 38th Regt. Bengal; 39th Regt. Chatham; 40th Regt. New South Wales; 41st Regt. Madras; 42d Regt. Dublin; 43d Regt. Gibraltar; 44th Regt. Bengal; 45th Regt. Rangoon (Burmese); 46th Regt. Madras; 47th Regt. Bengal; 48th Regt. Madras; 49th Regt. Corfu; 50th Regt. Jamaica; 51st Regt. Cephalonia; 52d Regt. New Brunswick; 53d Regt. Portsmouth; 54th Regt. Madras; 55th Regt. Cape of Good Hope; 56th Regt. Mauritius; 57th Regt. Chatham; 58th Regt Waterford; 59th Regt. Bengal; 60th Regt. 1st Bat. Weedon; 60th Regt. 2d Battalion, Berbice; 61st Regiment, Limerick; 62d Regt. Enniskillen; 63d Regt. Castlebar; 64th Regt. Gibralter; 65th Regiment, Mullingar; 66th Regt, Athlone; 67th Regt. Bombay; 68th Regt. Quebec; 69th Regt. Madras; 70th Regt. Canada; 71st Regt. Quebec; 72d Regt. Belfast; 73d Regt. Naas; 74th Regt. Nova Scotia; 75th Regt. Dublin; 76th Regt. Upper Canada; 77th Regt. Jamaica; 78th Regt. Ennis; 79th Regt. Quebec; 80th Regt. Malta; 81st Regt. Halifax, N. S. 82d Regt. Mauritius; 83d Regt. Ceylon; 84th Regt. Fermoy; 85th Regt. Malta; 86th Regt. Clonmel; 87th Regt. Bengal; 88th Regt. Fermoy; 89th Regt. Madras; 90th Regt. Zante; 91st Regt. Jamaica; 92d Regt. Jamaica; 93d Regt. Barbadoes; 94th Regt. Gibraltar; 95th Regt, Malta; 96th Regt. Halifax, N. S.; 97th Regt. Ceylon; 98th Regt. Cape of Good Hope; and 99th Regt. Portsmouth.

Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion, Halifax, N. S.; and 2d Battalion, Enniskillen.

Staff Corps, Hythe.

West India Regiments—1st, Trinidad; and 2d, Sierra Leone.

Ceylon Regiment, Ceylon.

Cape Corps, Cape of Good Hope.

African Colonial Corps, Cape Coast Castle.

Veteran Battalions—1st, Galway; 2d, Londonderry; and 3d, Jersey.

Malta Fencibles, Malta.

Veteran Companies—1st, Chatham; 2d, Isle of Man.

Newfoundland Veteran Corps, at Newfoundland,

[FROM THE TELESCOPE.]

THE INDIAN'S CORNER.

A TELESCOPIC GLANCE AT 1824. IN INDIA,

January.—Private commercial transactions in the army prohibited: all military officers proved, in future, to have engaged in importing hams, cheese, or pickles, or planting indigo, to be discharged the army, and sent to Europe. Gold vases plentiful at Calcutta, and rice scarce at Madras: both given away for nothing. Removal of famine from Madras by the importation of rice, and Mr. Rogier from a ship in Ceylon Roads by a writ of habeas corpus. Number of starving natives at Madras reduced to forty thousand. Mr. Chew, a branch pilot, while in the Naaf River, "enticed" on shore by the Burmese, and by them carried prisoner to Arracan: set at liberty on saying that he was "only looking for wood and water." Scarcity of spinsters at Bombay: none but married females seen at the Bachelors' Ball. Largest ship built in India launched; great fire in a puckah godown in the Teretta Bazar: not a drop of brandy to be had next day. War on the stockades begun: Burmese unceremoniously disturbed at Bicktrampore. Persian and Hindoostanee grammars in great request: medical officers ordered to practise something else besides bleeding.

February.—First stone of the Sanscrit College at Calcutta laid: Baboos on the *qui vive* and sporting their blunt. Kingdom of Oude in a state of ferment from mal-administration: His Majesty up to his ears in the "Seven Seas," and not able to attend to business. Comet seen throughout India. Detachment of troops marched against the feudal Lords in Oudipore, with field-guns, to "restore harmony." Ship Fame burnt off Bencoolen: two great personages on board—Sir Stamford Raffles and Mr. Sandford Arnot: crew and passengers all saved: Sir Stamford's loss estimated at 30,000l., exclusive of all his papers and drawings—Mr. Arnot's thanks to Lord Amherst, at considerably less than a pound. Sum of 26,000 rupees collected for the Greeks in Bengal alone.—British showing their antipathy against stockades at Buddapore and the Bhurteeka Pass. Great want of shot and shells before Doodpatlee: Colonel Bowen and detachment obliged to face about.—Death of Captain Fell.—Five companies added to the Bengal artillery, and a few rupees to the Indian debt. Cricket match between the Europeans and all Calcutta: after cursing the climate, game declared in favour of the former by sixteen notches. Two young Europeans stared at by the Jaudhporeans.—Fancy ball given to Lady Amherst at Calcutta:—Bishop of Calcutta held his first confirmation: only 300 "candidates." Cry of *hurree bol* heard near Serampore: a young Griff perfectly horrified at seeing a Sirca and his two wives burnt on a pile.

March.—Wheels denounced by the Scotsman newspaper, for their inveteracy against the British.—Foundation of the new church at Tannah laid: its situation said to possess many natural advantages,—An extraordinary kid seen at a house in the Bow Bazar,—Trade of Singapore extending, and merchants of Malacca beginning to shut up shop.—Meeting of the Asiatic Society: a specimen of the king crab and the tooth of the saw-fish, presented by the Rev. Dr. Bryce. Magistrates of Calcutta successful in seizing a gang of native forgers. Impetus of Hooghly gaiety at its height; pleasing to see that the natives begin to evince a marked taste for European music: between the music of the bipedal and quadrupedal bands difficult in fixing "which of the two to choose."—Burmese General threatened to take possession of Calcutta, preparatory to his march to England.—Gowahati, in Assam, occupied by General M'Morine without opposition. His Excellency Mr. Gibson playing at bo-peep with the Governors of the illustrious Ming-Ming at Cochin-China.—District of Mutwall in Ceylon without an interpreter, owing to the death of Adrian de Abreenw Wijeg oone ratne Rajepaksee.—Mermaid on show at Madras-dead of course: believed to be a relation of the one lately exhibited in England, and a lineal descendant of Mr. Salmon, of Monkey Island.

April.—The Mofussil in an uproar: informed by Dawk, that seven thousand Burmese were at large in Calcutta, and walking about the streets "Up and arm for war" the general cry Mofussilites relieved on hearing that the 7,000 had dwindled down to 500 poor Mugs from Chittagong.—Warren the blacking-man outdone by Pengelly, Mortimer, and Co: latter gentlemen allowed to be the best puffers in India.—Gold vases becoming plentiful at Madras: elegant one presented to Mr. Parry by the Hindoo natives. Viceroy of Pegu proves that he can write: his letter declared to be full of froth and bombast. Proverb of "two of a trade," &c. verified by the death of Bawa Walla, a Katty chief.—Marriage of Prince Sahib Alum Bahadoor; son of the King of Oude: ceremony performed at the third hour after midnight: strange hour for well-doing people.—Population of the Burman empire estimated at 8,000,000.—Eatables scarce at Calcutta, occasioned by the departure of an expedition for Rangoon.—Grand jubilee among the savages on the Andaman Islands: two chinese seamen, beech-de-mer, and a ship-apprentice, served up as a repast—Higgledy-Piggledy Magazine floored by its contemporary the Helter-Skelter-Variety pleasing; Imaum of Muscat, tired of governing, departs on a pilgrimage to Mecca.—Death of Charles Merryman by cholera caught from excess of love,—Ophir of Scripture discovered by Dr. Tytler to have been situated on the coast of Sumatra; and further, that the Queen of Sheba was a princess of Java.

May.—Mutilation of the Company's Army begun: the several regiments of European and Native infantry ordered to be divided into two.—Law establishments at Bombay turned topsy-turvy: attornies allowed to take rank and precedence over the barristers.—Riding-master Stephens suspended from rank and pay for twelve calendar months, for refusing to "trot out" at the orders of his commanding officer.—Visitation of the new bishop: clergymen of Calcutta advised to practise self denial a little oftener, and to care less for the good things of the world.—Life of a sepoy no sinecure:—city of Rangoon and Islands of Negrais and Cheduba attacked and taken by Sir Archibald Campbell—Lord Amherst advised by the Governor of Arracan to state his case to the Bundoola by petition.—Sindea asked to a wedding: invitation accepted of on receiving 50,000 rupees.—Sad affair at Ramoo: detachment under Capt. Noton entirely cut to pieces, with the exception of three young officers, who made their escape on elephants.—Death of Sir Christopher Buller. Baptist mission at Rangoon nearly put an end to by a Burmese knife.—Mr. Thornton still in custody of the pirates.—Idea of amputating a limb to save a man's life not known in the Burmise empire.—First steam-engine manufactured in India set in motion.—Sir Archibald Campbell advised by the Burmese to take warning from the affair at Ramoo.

June.—Grand *cha long kae* given at Singapore: delicacies consisted of a stewed porcupine, lizards' eggs, a hasher of elephants' tails, and a platter full of snipes' eyes. Death of Commodore Grant.—Mr. David Christian, a native clergyman, preaches repentance to the English at Calcutta: same day powder-mills at Papamow exploded.—*Shradhh*, or funeral ceremony, performed by three Baboos exactly one month after the death of their mother: 500,000 rupees, besides "64 cows, 16 oxen, 10 Chinese umbrellas, a lamp-tand, a pitcher, a beetel-pot, and a bedstead," distributed amongst the poor.—Burmese authorities ordered by their king to fight the English "sword to sword, teeth to teeth—and to drive them into the sea."—Important occurrence at Madras: slight shower of rain fell just as the Government Gazette was going to press.—Excellent cure for cholera morbus discovered: the following dose declared never to fail in common cases, viz. "brandy or rum two claret glasses, laudanum 100 drops, and Burlington's drops 20 mixed, one half to be given at once, and the remainder as occasion may require."—Several families in the Salam Hills attacked by tigers, and consequently by fevers.—Lord Amherst at Dum Dum: laurel wreath to be divided equally between Sir William Congreve and Captain Parlby.—Juggurnauth obliged to remain at home for the season: car of his Godship seized for taxes by the French at Chandernagore.—"Not in grief to the pile we go" sung by three widows of a native chieftain.

July.—Burmese *invulnerables*, to the amount of 12,000, repulsed by three companies of sepoys and two pieces of artillery: authorities begin to discover that the march to England is somewhat longer than they at first imagined. Honourable Mr. Ogilvie blown into a seat in Council by a discharge of fifteen guns from a battery at Fort St. George. Strange epidemic fever prevalent at Calcutta: disease attended with intense headache, violent pains in the limbs, and red inflammatory patches all over the body. Captive Rajah of Cheduby captivated by an English lady.—Innovation: a woman at Pooree before ascending the burning pile went round it once instead of thrice.—Monotony of a peaceful life not exactly suited to the taste of the Kandyan chiefs. Mr. Atkinson, after much labour, delivered of *Boœna Khan*, or the three hunchbacks.—Foundation-stone of the new Madrissa College laid, and grand-master flourishing his golden mallet.—Burmese architects much wanted, also persons willing to contract for the building of numerous stockades, ten old ones having been battered down by the British, in the course of one day.—Four natives baptized by the author of the "Lost Spirit." Cholera morbus arrested at Surat by a fall of rain, and an "Essay on Nothing," in the Helter-Skelter, cut short by the writer's falling fast asleep.—Collegians of Fort William lectured by the Governor-general.—Letters from Rangoon begin to mention "country inundated, scarcity of fresh meat and vegetables, fever prevalent," &c. &c.

August.—Bathing at the Holy City disturbed by the erection of a rope bridge: all the world on their way to the Caramnassa. Burmese artillery at Rangoon lashed fore and aft with cord.—Governor of Siagun in Cochin China described by Mr. Gibson as a very acute man: had heard of Napoleon Bonaparte and even of the battle of Waterloo. John Bull newspaper troubled with "Trivial fond Recollections."—Ear of a European cut off by the Burmese, in order that he might be recognized again.—Editor of the Bengal Weekly Messenger proves to be a certainty that there are but two species of devils now extant, viz. the Printers' and the Blue-devils.—Three sailors belonging to the Sir Godfry Webster advertized for sale: terms ready money.—Deportation of Mr. Fair the Bombay editor: offence, an alleged misrepresentation of transactions in a law case, yclept "The King v. Shaw, for chopping a chopdar."—Images in the Great Pagoda at Rangoon useful in drying soldier's jackets. The "Churning of the Ocean," begun by Bernard Wycliffe, poet, after "meikle toil and pain," failed in gaining the "draught of immortality." Operation of opening a Nuwab's skull without touching the brain successfully performed at Delhi.

September.—Run on the New Four per Cent. Loan opposed by the opening of an excellent batch of pale ale at Wiltshire and Co's warehouse. Bengal Hurkaru speaks sense for the first time: told its readers that "it is not all gold that glitters." Company's writers at Bombay ordered to make themselves acquainted with the Mahratta, Guzeratee and Hindoostanee languages.—"Miseries of being thought clever," enumerated by a Calcutta editor—Pysche and Discovery surveying vessels ordered to look out for squalls, and to pry into their neighbour's affairs, on the coast of the Persian Gulf.—Not a drop of water to be had in Cutch or Kattywar.—Relief of troops, and death of Maha Rajah Unritu Row Peshwa. Inhabitants of Penang, desirous of framing some lasting memorial of their respect and attachment for their late Governor, told him "they hoped he would not refuse to accept a gold cup."—Actionable in India to assert that a man is able to pay his debts.—Town of Tavoy taken by the British; and the Burmese, instead of marching direct for England, obliged to ask assistance from the Celestial Empire. Soldiers' libraries established. Situation of clerk advertised for by a young man who had a perfect knowledge of the English, Persian, and Bengalee languages, and possessed *some idea* of book-keeping.—The suffering natives at Fort St. George denominated by the Madras Courier "half-famished wretches."

October.—Ranee of Jeypore obliged to listen to reason, and come to terms of accommodation with her Zemindars.—A bullock brought to Calcutta by a mendicant: had three eyes, three horns, four ears, and "a most curious beast it certainly was." Fort at Koonjwar burst open by a catapulta, or battering-ram made of the trunk of a tree.—Sheikh Dulla, the Pindaree chief, "at home" among the jungles near Ellichpore.—Death of a civil servant, and the capture of fifteen lacks of rupees, denominated "an unfortunate occurrence"—New rupee struck at Bombay.—Capture of the Ports of Mergui and Martaban.—Revolution at Ava:—His Imperial Majesty said to have been reduced somewhat shorter by the head than he wished, shortening process, however, counteracted by the skilful operations of a cobbler, who sewed the severed parts together again, so that no injury resulted from the previous accident: said cobbler ascertained to be a lineal descendant of him who rejoined the four parts of Ali Baba's brother, and whose family afterwards migrated and settled in the Golden Capital. A quantity of fire-arms confiscated at Bombay, on being declared applicable to military purposes.—Civil servants advised to be less extravagant, and more careful of their money.

Burmese *invulnerables* said to have acquired their title by shooting at each other with clay bullets. Pegner knocked on the head by Colonel Mallet. Grand financial measure at Calcutta, or "Peter robbed to pay Paul;" Bank of Bengal drained by the Shroffs on a per centage being offered for all silver paid into the Treasury. A stuffed Oran outang from Sumatra mistaken by Lord Amherst for a Burmese chieftain.—Celerity in the progress of the mails increased by the great number of sepoys sent to work on the roads in irons. New military fund announced, and a pillar sent out to commemorate the battle of Corygaum. Bulwunt Singh cut off by death from the list of rajahs, and Rajah Runjeet Singh nearly cut down by an Afghan horseman. Calcutta editors obliged to resuscitate two European clerks, strangle two "little ones," and disannul six marriages. His golden-footed Majesty, in order to dispel ill luck, places his son for a time on the throne. Ship insurances against capture by the Burmese no trifle.

December.—An interesting Burmese document found at Rangoon; said document declared to contain heavy disbursements for shrimps, tamarinds, and a dish for the Bundoola to eat from. British post at Kemmendine attacked for seven days and eight nights by the Burmese. Major Yates told by his corps, when they were starving from want of food, "that they wanted no food but ammunition." Army of the Bundoola entirely defeated by Sir Archibald Campbell. Body of Vizier Singh burned at Nepaul, and along with it two of his wives and three slave girls: latter, however, had not the honour of being burned on the same pile with their lord and master. Something doing for the military in the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad. Sir Alexander Campbell dies at Madras, and is succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Bowser, who told the army that he assumed the command with "no common feelings of pride and satisfaction." A large assortment of "female dolls," handsomely and tastefully adorned, offered for sale at the Calcutta toy-warehouses: male dolls not a saleable article. Comedy of "The Wonder a Woman keeps a Secret" played at the Dum Dum Theatre. Repeated defeats of the Burmese accounted for by the India Gazette: affirmed by the editor that their army was composed mostly of boys from 14 to 18 years of age. A solitary regiment heard firing a feu de joie on Calcutta parade on the evening of the 23d December. About same time a volcano burst fort in the Himalaya mountains. Helter-Skelter Magazine strangled, but no reward offered for the perpetrator. Calcutta beginning to abound in "cakes," and no difficulty to see a "goose" about dinner time. A great issuing of orders to Up-country Agents on the 31st December, for sundry articles, things, and objects, standing in their warehouses, to be sent home the week following, and this to evade re-appearing in the present year's bill—events, too plainly denoting that the year 1824, with all its "pomp and circumstances of glorious war," was hastening to the "Tomb of all the Capulets."

GLASGOW HERALD.—OCTOBER 14.

ON FASHIONS IN PHYSIC.

The history of small pox is as well known to the people as to physicians. It was the fashion to keep the patient as warm as possible; in warm rooms, warm blankets, with warm fires, and so on; fresh air was esteemed poison, cold air death. And if this was a fashion, it was one not without its philosophy and its good reasons. The eruption was "better out than in:" it might be checked; and, therefore also, cordial and hot drinks formed part of the fashion. But times at last revolved, though old women, here and there, still hold to the old doctrines and fashions; and it is not very likely that the fashion will retrograde again.

A rational physician knows that cold has the same virtues in measles and scarlet fever as in small-pox; but it is still the fashion to keep the measles warm, for the same reason, or lest the eruption should be repelled; and should the reverse be attempted, all the women, and nine-tenths of the apothecaries, would be up in arms. Some more success has attended the attempts to check scarlet fever by cold, but it is far from generally received.

The lady who wants a carriage can no longer gain her end by hysteric fits. Hysterics have ceased to be genteel—they have ceased to be fashionable; they are sent downwards to Doll, and Cicely, and to the shoemaker's wife.

The stomach had its day, when on a sudden all Bengal broke loose on us: an army of yellow nabobs, burnt up with currie and calomel, arrived to explode the stomach by the introduction of their own livers and Dr. Dick. The liver now became the fashion; liver complaints, bilious, bile, became the fashionable phraseology.

No sooner had calomel and Bengal taken the lead in fashion, than every man, man and woman, began to apply their fingers to the "hypochrondres," their tongues to the looking-glass, to examine the morning complexion, to scout false delicacy in language, to "call a spade a spade;" blooming seventeen scrupled not to tell her lover that she was "bilious this morning;" they began to ride jackasses to juggle the liver; and, from a paltry village, Cheltenham became a city of circulating libraries, and raffles, and parades, and pump-rooms, and cockneys, and idleness.

Thus, Dr. Soott also became the fashion, and Mr. Abernethy; the one operating through the legs, the other through a mercurial pill. . . .

Bile has had a long reign. Mr. Abernethy cannot expect to command for ever. We much wonder at the illusage of the spleen. It would do quite as well as the liver; rather better, as being more mysterious, and affording a greater scope to quackery and imagination, or both.

What is become of the fashion of longing? This was a delicious invention. It was almost as effectual as nerves in "raising the wind," according to the particular objects in view. The ladies are much to blame that they have lost sight of this notable discovery and excellent fashion. They will not now long, even for a pine apple.

In days past it was the fashion for the plague to be contagious. It was the fashion to catch the plague, and to die of it, at Marseilles, in London, in Egypt, in Turkey, in Morocco, at Malta, in Italy, in Spain, and elsewhere, just as it had been the fashion at Athens in days long before. It was the fashion to take the disease by touching the patient, by wearing his cast clothes: and it was the fashion not to take it, by avoiding such contact, burning such clothes, washing them, or fumigating them. It was the fashion for those in the upper story of a house to fancy that they escaped, while those in the lower one died; merely by avoiding contact. It was the fashion to suppose the disease quelled altogether by separation and care—continued by neglect of these simple precautions. Such were the fashions of the plague.

But mark how fashions revolve again. It is discovered that the fashion was a bad fashion—that the plague was not contagious—that it could not be imported—that it would not spread—that it ought not to spread—that it must not spread—that quarantine is nonsense, and tyranny, and oppression—a project of governments and custom-house officers to check trade and put money into their pockets.

Dr. Stewart is the only man who can cure consumptions; Dr. Solomon is, or was if he be dead, the man of men for nervous diseases; nobody can cure the liver but Mr. Abernethy, nobody the bile but Dr. Scott—when he was alive; nobody can champoo but Mahomet, or scrub but Dr. Grosvenor, or make steel collars but a man who lives at Warwick, or treat with the gout but Dr. Scudamore, or the dropsy but Martin Bres. . . . . .

Cupping could not thrive unless there was a "flow of blood in the head." The blood begins immediately to flow into the heads of all the kingdom. The pale-faced or green-visaged Miss, whose blood has been flowing a whole winter at Almack's, the opera, balls, assemblies, till six o'clock every morning, heaven knows in what direction, discovers that it is all accumulated in her head; the cupper restores the equilibrium, she turns greener and greener, must be cupped again, becomes nervous, cross, gippy, hysterical, and when she

displays her scapulæ and her nape next winter, displays with them twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, or thirty-six white ornaments, marshalled in the most beautiful quincunx order imaginable. Man becomes disgusted, her lover flies, what matters it?—cupping is the fashion.

Some poor devil of a student, labouring day and night at drawing plans, drawing triangles and parabolas, or drawing out prose into verses, becomes similary uneasy and languid—wonders what is the matter with him—feels his head confused---not with night-watching, abstinence, and labour, but with a flow of blood to the head. The cupper comes---he comes again---he becomes worse---he has not been cupped enough---he is sent to Italy---his pursuits in life are broken up; he becomes nervous or crazy or gets into Bedlam, or is a valetudinarian for life.

An Alderman has made himself giddy and bloated with excess of turtle and champaign. Instead of abstracting the turtle and champaign from the stomach, the cupper extracts the blood from the neck. More turtle goes in, more blood comes out---the head becomes giddier every day ---he falls down at the next feast with the calippash in his mouth, the cupper is sent for, but the undertaker comes---his cup is run out.

At present, all diseases depend on plethora, and fulness and inflammation; fevers, plagues, consumption, dropsy, it is no matter. Starvation and abstinence are the preventives; the lancet, leeches, cupping, calomel, salts, are the cures.

Of all the unlucky fashions the lancet is the most unlucky, for the patients at least, because it is always at hand, and is easily applied. It has also the merit of producing temporary relief, invariably, be its effects ultimately ever so pernicious, Medical men at least should know the reason why. It acts by diminishing sensibility. It produces temporary torpor and faintness, therefore ease; and thus relieves those pains and symptoms, the causes of which it confirms, and which ultimately it aggravates.

On this system, it is the fashion to say that all mankind eat too much, that wine is poison, and so on. We are tormented and harassed with fears and anxieties, and many, very many, are made ill by the very projects of prevention and cure. . . . . .

Thus, to pass from preventive to cure, it is no matter what pain is felt, it is inflammation---and requires bloodletting. If it is rheumatism of the intercostal muscles, it must be pleurisy of course; no matter what is the reason, the constitution, the age---the patient must be bled; the pains remain, or increase---how should it be otherwise?---he cannot draw his breath freely; he must be bled again, and again. If he abounds in wealth, folly, fashion, or confidence, it is repeated; months may pass in this way; the inflammation has relapsed; he is threatened with a consumption, he must be bled again; if he does not become consumptive he is lucky; he becomes helplessly debilitated perhaps, or possibly requires years to repair these injuries. Perhaps he is sent to Italy; the lancet ceases to do its pernicious office, he recovers, more or less, and the climate gains the applause.

To pass to another modification. An attack of ague, the long exposure to cold, the natural debility of age, aggravated perhaps by excess of eating or drinking, producing exhaustion, causes torpor, numbness, the appearance of apoplexy, perhaps of palsy. The lancet is called in; then the cupper, then leeches; real palsy ensues, the use of one, or other, or all, becomes frequent or periodical, the disease is confirmed and extended; the patient becomes fatuous, and at last he dies. . . . .

Is it possible to believe that the abstraction of blood can be innocent, even where it is not injurious? It is not innocent, even in health; though in a strong man the effects may be little marked, and soon recovered---misapplied in diseases, it is injurious or fatal.—*London Mag.*

EDINBURGH ADVERTISER.—Oct. 21.

GREEK LEADERS.

(From M. Pecchio's Narrative.)

General Colocotroni.—When I beheld Colocotroni sitting amid ten of his companions, prisoners of state, and treated with respect by his guards, I called to mind the picture that Tasso draws of Satan in the council of the devils. His neglected grey hairs fell upon his broad shoulders and mingled with his rough beard, which, since his imprisonment, he had allowed to grow, as a mark of grief and revenge. His form is rugged and vigorous, his eyes full of fire, and his martial and savage figure resembled one of the sharp grey rocks which are scattered throughout the Archipelago. I presented him the compliments of Bobolina, and announced to him that in a few days he would be free.—He thanked me by the interpreter and asked what was the news. I told him that the Egyptians were on the point of gaining possession of Navarino; and that they were formidable, not only for their personal valour, but for their tactical skill, and the cavalry in their army. He observed, that to conquer the Egyptians, it was sufficient merely to levy men, and then (suiting the action to the word) to fire. "I know (added he), the positions in which their tactics and cavalry would be useless. Do you know what has given victory to the Egyptians? Unity of Command; whilst the Greeks are ruined by the mania that every one has for command without experience." Whilst he raised his arm in speaking, I noticed upon it a sabre wound, and asked him where he had acquired that honourable decoration? "It is not the only one that I bear on my person," he replied; and thus saying, he showed me another mark of a shot on his left arm, another on the right side of his breast, and a fourth on his thigh.—Whilst speaking, he hastily ran over the beads of a rosary, and, instead of the Turkish gravity which the Greeks have contracted, he rolled his eyes rapidly and fiercely, arose and sat down, agitated as if still kept in fear of the ambushes and attacks of the enemy.—General Colocotroni is certainly not a man of the common stamp. A few days afterwards he was set at liberty, and received by the Government in Napoli di Romania with all due dignity and honour. On the act of reconciliation with Government, he replied, without premeditation, to the speech which one of the Legislators addressed to him. In his unpolished reply is a remarkable passage, in which he said, "In coming hither from Hydra, I have cast all rancour into the sea, do you do so likewise—bury in that gulph all your hatreds and dissensions; that shall be the treasure which you will gain." He was speaking in the square of Napoli, where the inhabitants had been for several days excavating the earth, in the hope (common in Greece) of finding a hidden treasure.

Prince Mavrocordato.—I entered Calamata towards evening, and proceeded to dismount at the house of the President. There was a crowd of people there resembling the press at a theatre opened gratis. I went onwards with the stream, in which I overtook Prince Mavrocordato, who saluted me in the politest way. His countenance appeared to me much handsomer and more animated than the picture of him in London. He dresses *a la Francais.e* When I saw him the first time at Calamata, his dress was in holes, or rather torn, which proceeded, in my opinion, more from affectation than necessity. He speaks French with facility and e egance—his conversation is lively, agreeable, and full of wit. He is very ready in his answers. One day General Roshe remarked, "It is really a singular thing, that more is said at Paris about the affairs of Greece than in Greece itself." Mavrocordato replied, "That is, because it is easier to talk than to act." The General then replied, "I believe it rather proceeds from our always speaking like lovers of those we love." Mavrocordato rejoined, "Pity, that hitherto your love has been only Platonic." He has all the talents requisite in a Secretary of State; understands and expedites business with readiness. On this point his enemies, unable to deny his ability, say, that he handles the pen better than the sword. He does not possess such influence over his countrymen as his talents and patriotism authorise: the reason is, that being born at Fanari, without connexions in Greece, without wealth, he is obliged to struggle singly against factions and cabals. For this reason also he is frequently obliged to make use of the arms of his enemies, and will find it difficult to reach the supreme authority in Greece. He is versed in the labyrinth of European politics, and his primary object is to preserve Greece independent; but if ever she should be compelled to choose a Protector, I am of opinion that Mavrocordato would give the preference to the most powerful and disinterested State—to Great Britain.

Captain Canaris.—I inquired for the habitation of Captain Constantine Canaris, desirous of becoming acquainted with that intrepid leader of the fire-ships. I found him by the side of his wife, playing with his son Miltiades, a child of three years of age. He received me with frankness and courtesy, and made his elder son Nicholas present me with a half-blown rose, a mark of affection in the Levant. Canaris is a young man about thirty-two, frank and gay, and at the same time extremely modest. I could never induce him to relate any of his deeds; he is loved by all his countrymen but envied by the Hydriots, through whom he has been left this year without the command of a fire-ship. His gun was banging against the wall. His arms and his courage are all the riches of this intrepid man, after having burnt four of the enemy's ships of war. Last year, having avenged the burning of his country by that of an enemy's ship, he presented himself at Napoli di Romania, poor and in want of every thing. Whilst each inhabitant was eagerly making him some present, he said before the Legislative Body, "I would much rather than all these gifts, receive another fire ship to burn in the service of my country." Whilst we were speaking, his wife, with matronly dignity suckled an infant, three months old, named Lycurgus. She is an Ipsariot, of great beauty, grave and modest—a Minerva.

Conduriotti.—Mavrocordato introduced me to the President, well known by name, Conduriotti.—Neatly habited in the costume of his island, he was sitting upon a sofa *a la Turque*, counting the beads of a *columbojo*. As he speaks no foreign language our conversations whenever we met, were short and unimportant. The Conduriotti family is certainly the richest in Hydra; its property is said to amount to a million.—At the commencement of the revolution, this family contributed very important sums of money for the support of the navy; and this sacrifice, with the reputation of being an excellent citizen, raised Conduriotti to the first rank in the Government; but from that time his fame has been on the decline. He was formerly esteemed a man of firmness, but experience has proved him obstinate rather than firm. His integrity is without blemish, but he is accused of partiality towards his own friends and the Hydriots, his countrymen. The fatal termination of the expedition that he undertook against the Egyptians has greatly diminished his credit. However though his administration may be censured, he will, at least, have given a useful example in all revolutions, that the wealthy, instead of declining public employment, and standing on the shore watching the tempest, should plunge at once into the danger, and perish, if necessary, with their country.

BRITISH TRAVELLER,—Oct. 24.

The Commission that sailed in March last for America, under Major General Sir Carmichael Smyth, of the Ordnance department, returned to this country a few days since. The object of the mission was similar to the one under the same officer, a year or two since, to the West Indies---viz. a check on the estimates made yearly for the repair of the fortifications. The report will be principally confined to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Bermuda was to have been visited, but was deferred by the President.

A book is said to have just appeared, without titlepage, designation, or printer's name, consisting entirely of a list of men notorious about town for running in debt and not paying: or, as the phrase among them is, not caring *who sniffers*. The first number contains 4,000 of such names, greatly to the annoyance of many, who may perhaps be thus shamed into honesty. It is threatened to be continued periodically.

---*Morning Herald.* With all due deference to the respectable Journal above quoted, we cannot conceive any thing more mischievous than anonymous, unauthenticated publications like the one alluded to, since malice or private pique may induce the insertion of the names of respectable individuals, and if so, where is their remedy?

The *Morning Herald* says---"The world of fashion is occupied with the affair of young Lord ——— being caught in the arms of Lady ——— Strange stories are circulated of the scene which ensued; horsewhips flourished, pokers brandished &c. Report says that it was in short a *scene* like that with Donna Isabella, in the opening canto of *Don Juan*, and that in the result his amorous Lordship narrowly escaped being precipitated over the bannisters of the staircase. The indignant intruder's appearance on the stage was sudden, though, it is said, pre-arranged; and one of the most striking effects of his appearance was equally sudden.

Rapid Increase of Congleton.---During the last two years, 432 dwelling-houses have been erected, which are occupied by an increased population of upwards of 2,000 individuals; in the same period fifteen mills for the manufacture of silk, and one iron foundery, have been built; and with this increase of population, regard has also been had to the means of their religious instruction, in the erection of two new places of worship, one by the Independent Methodists, and the other by the Roman Catholics.

THE SOCIETY.

TO JOHN BULL.

Dear Sir.---Have you heard of us?---certain that you must---wonder that you never mention us. We have established ourselves in a club-house of our own---*pro tem.*---till the new design for our elevation can chime in with the projected improvements. We have no connection with the Atheneum, a collection of literary gentlemen who cannot write; although they first proposed to unite themselves under the title which we have selected. The fact is, we know every thing---hear most things, understand a few things, and discuss all things. Seeing, therefore, that you appear not to have your Bull's eye over us, I have, with the consent of the committee, to make you an offer of a report of our weekly conversation on men and things---anything *viva voce* is smart and genuine ---you cannot be a member of us--one black ball excludes, and there is a Whig amongst us---so be easy, and take what you can get.

In the first place, let me describe to you the party which meet regularly every Thursday evening---I name no real names but give you what we call monosyllabic masques, and which are adopted by the conclave for secrecy's sake; and a pleasing Olla Podrida you will find it.

First Sir, in rank, is Nobs, an Earl---we soar no higher---he smokes much, and sleeps more---has a wonderful addiction to marrow-bones and custard pudding---him have we made President, for the honour of the thing. Crab is another nobleman, of Whig politics---tall, bald, and melancholy; he seldom attends---when he stays away he is not mist, but when he comes he is worse than mist, for he comes like one of the cold fogs which prevail in the dark and gloomy month of November.

Then, Sir, comes Glum, a Ministerial Member of Parliament, who says little, but thinks the more---never open his lips in his place, and seems to think speaking out of place any where. Opposed to him (for, like Noah, we have two of each sort if we can catch them) is Hum, an Opposition Member, who talks about every thing, and does not think at all. Next to them is Muz, a country gentleman, with a large landed property and leather breeches-- things not detectable any where else, save and except in the cases of Lord Westmorland, Hylton Jolliffe, Jack Musters, two old post boys on the cross-road from Doncaster to Hull, and a man, like a monkey, living at Mortlake—name unknown.

Muz, the 'Squire, is always accompanied by his friend Gig---a perfect telegraph in his way ---wears glasses, a gig with lamps, as that funny fellow, Mathews, would call him; and they consort together with Flaps---an ass---positively one remove below donkeyism, and quite fit to be under the protection of the late Lord Erskine, Mr. Richard Martin, or any of those humane persons who take care of such poor brutes.

Then, Sir, we have Tip, a Captain of Dragoons---Hussars, I believe, by his tufts---a perfect gentleman, and a good soldier, and Fum, a physician of eminence---none of your obstetric extractors, a regular-going fellow---sports an olive green chariot---not one of the mononag pill-boxes with a fire escape ladder at the door, none of your overgrown gigs, shamming cabriolet, with a skeleton of a horse dragging it, and an *Anatomie Vivante* of a foot-boy in a glazed hat and gold band, behind, with darned cotton stockings, dirty paws, and no gloves---a real M. D.---murderer of distincton. In his train, Pill, the apothecary, who is to Fum what Lockley was to William Spenser, draws him out; and so we get accounts of difficult cases and curious events, together with the most delicate secrets of the families he attends.

Then Sir, we have Sam the joker---I said before I name no names but you may guess---it is the real original undoubted Sam himself---would not think it to look at him---wonderful creature ---quite a mental banker; never stops, always prompt, always ready---with him generally wage war Froth and Moth, two fashionable poets, who are also of the Society. I shall not stop to describe them, they will hereafter speak for themselves if you accept my proposals.

Well then, Sir, we have too, Lamp and Grub, two play writers, more of them anon--Truck, a Post Captain in the Navy, as good and gallant a fellow as every stepped; and Cheeks, a Major of Marines, bald as a badger---Sam says owing to so many men having been put over his head in the service---he is, however, quite a jewel in his way. Then Sir, we have Gab a barrister, and Dab an artist, both good subjects; the one thinks himself better than Copley, and the other fancies he outdoes Lawrence. To these may be added Tape, an attorney, who disdains the practice of common law, and Vox, a fellow who was let into the Society to sing when we had nothing to say, and who can never be stopped when he once begins. Lord Nobs often pops him in a draft of air between two windows to give him cold, the only chance of preventing his infernal noise. In addition to these, we have Fibs, a Roman Catholic, and Cant, a Methodist, who are continually joining in squabbles with Buz, the Rector of the parish, (a constant attendant), and I believe when to these I add Mum, the Actor, who is really a clever fellow, I have mentioned all the distinguished members of the Society, if I except your humble servant Blab, who acts as reporter, and will be happy to give you a short sketch weekly of the sort of conversation with which we amuse ourselves on the Thursdays (or Jeudis as Sam calls them,) upon which we are in the habit of meeting.

I had almost forgot to mention our excellent friend Dobbs, a wealthy citizen, and alderman to boot--he would have been a great loss, for what with his skill in cookery, and his knowledge of the Stock Exchange and things in general, he is a most valuable acquisition to the party.

Now, if you choose, in the absence of Parliamentary debates, to publish our rational conversations, you shall be treated with as pretty a specimen of freedom of discussion as ever you saw in all your life; and what with the diversity of talent and difference of profession which we are able to bring round our social board, (for we dine together, and moisten our discussions with Chateau Margaux,) I think, while we gratify the vanity of those who, like their betters, will speak oftener when they expect to find their speeches in print, by publishing them in your paper you will do a service to yourself in the way of enlivenment, and to your readers in the way of information. So say aye or no, as we do at Westminster, and according to your decision so shall you henceforth or not, receive in time for your Sunday's paper the report of our debates. Your's, Dear Bull, BLAB.

To all of which we distinctly say, Aye---and next week we shall expect, as our readers may, the first report of the Society's conversation.

ENGLISH DARING.

An action, singularly daring, even in the annals of the British navy, was performed in April, 1800, by Mr. Coghlan, a youth impressed from the merchant service, and brought forward by Sir Edward Pellew. He commanded the Viper cutter, stationed to watch Port Louis, where a strong squadron of the enemy was lying. Having obtained from Sir Edward the assistance of a ten-oared boat with picked men, he took with him Mr. Silas Paddon, a midshipman, and six of his own men, and directed the boats of the Amethyst and Viper to follow him, but neither of these came into action.

The object of his attack was a gun-brig, the most advanced vessel of the enemy, mounting three long twenty-four pounders and four six-pounders, moored within pistol-shot of three batteries, surrounded by armed vessels, and within a mile of a French seventy-four, and two frigates. With twenty men only in his ten-oared cutter, he boarded the brig on the quarter, and, being dark, jumped into a trawl-net which was hung to dry. Pierced through the thigh with a pike, knocked down into his boat and several of his men wounded. Mr. Coghlan, rallied them notwithstanding, hauled his boat farther a-head, and again boarded on the bow. Here a most determined conflict ensued, in which every French officer was either killed or wounded, and the vessel with eighty-seven people on board, captured and brought out to the squadron. The enemy had six killed, and twenty wounded: Coghlan lost but one man; and himself, Mr. Paddon, and six men only, were wounded. The vessel was called La Cerbere, and was given up entirely to the captors, as a reward from the fleet for their gallantry. Mr. Coghlan was presented with an elegant sword, the gift of the Earl St. Vincent; and rapidly rose in rank, from his succeeding services.---*Naval & Military Anecdotes.*

The North-Pole expedition has again failed, with the loss, luckily, of only one ship. It now, we think, becomes a serious question whether the probable gain to be derived from freezing up our countrymen for a winter or two, every now and then, at the risk of their extermination, is equal to the possible loss? Captain Parry has shewn skill, zeal, courage, and perseverance in his efforts, and, we should say, there let the matter rest; for in its fullest success it would only produce beneficial results to science, and establish a fact of which no man would afterwards care to take advantage.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1826.

THE COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

Tuesday, May 2d, 1826.

THE Exmouth, Capt. Samuel Owen, anchored in the harbour on Saturday, having taken her ultimate departure from Portsmouth on the 16th Nov. His Excellency Sir Thos. Bradford and suite, and Lady Bradford, arrived by this opportunity. His Excellency landed privately on Saturday evening. We are sorry to learn that Lady Bradford's health had suffered considerably during the latter part of the voyage.

The following is the list of passengers arrived on the Exmouth.

Lady Bradford, Mrs. Baber (landed at Goa), Mrs. Salter, Mrs. Seely, Miss Kinslie, Miss Daly, Miss Walsh, General Sir Thos. Bradford, K. C. B Col. Rainey, Doctor Strachan, Captain Seely, *Bombay Army*, Lieut. McCaffrey, *4th Dragoons*, Lieut. Rae, *20th Regt.* Mr. Salter, Mr. Fraser, Messrs. Malet and Hamilton, *Writers*, Mr. Foulerton, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Ramsey, Messrs. Innes, Daviss, Frederick, Vaillant, Fulljames, Harris, Hutt, and Cartwright, *Cadets*, *From the Cape*, Mr. Reid, Civil Service, and Mrs. Reid.

We have received by the above opportunity our regular files of papers down to the 14th Nov. but their contents have been anticipated by the arrivals at Madras and Bengal.

A few London papers, extending from the 23d to 29th Nov. reached us yesterday, *via* Madras, but they contain little of interest.

A great dearth of cash appeared to be experienced, and consequently much embarrasment was felt in the money market, while the gloomy state of affairs was increased by no one being able to assign a reason for the want of confidence which universally prevailed. On the 29th November Consols opened at 82¼ and were afterwards down at 82⅛ for the account, and 81 15/16 for money. They had been so low as 80¼. Several country banks had failed, and the run upon these establishments was so general, that it had been necessary in many instances to send large sums in gold from London to meet the pressing demands for cash.

It appears that up to the end of November, no one had been appointed to the Governor-Generalship of India. The Morning Chronicle of the 29th November, in expressing serious doubts as to whether the Cabinet really wished the Court of Directors to appoint the Duke of Buckingham, has the following observations.

"India is now in that very unsatisfactory state that it will require the hand of a master to restore its finances, and the confidence of the natives in our power, and justice. It is not a stranger to its politics that is suited for India at this awful crisis; whoever is chosen, ought to be one conversant in Indian affairs, who has not on his arrival every thing to learn; any man who goes out, let him be who he may (his Majesty's Government having, it would appear, determined to exclude from their confidence all men in, or who had been brought up in the Company's service,) unless it be the Marquesses of Wellesley, or Hastings, Lord William Bentinck, or Mr. Wallace, so long and so usefully employed as a Member of the Board of Controul, must for a considerable time be dependant on the official and other persons he finds there, for information and advice. He ought, therefore, to be a man of sound judgment, to be able to discriminate between opinions given him by men of sense, talents, and integrity, and those of men who are generally the most forward to offer advice, and who will give such as they think most likely to be pleasing to the head of the Government."

From the following extract from the Morning Post of the 29th Nov. it would appear that the Emperor Alexander had before his death resolved upon a change of policy towards the Greeks, and that the Grand duke Constantine was to be the principal *dramatis persona* in the new scenes that were to be acted.

"We received last night, by express, French Papers to the 27th instant and the *Etoile* of Sunday. It is evident from their contents that a change is preparing, if it be not already effected, in the long hesitating policy of Russia towards Greece. The appeal made by the Governor of Napoli di Romania to the protection of this country, has produced the effect which we anticipated. It has shewn the Emperor Alexander that if he continued to deceive the hopes of a people who consider him as the first encounter of their insurrection, Greece would for ever escape out of [illegible] and im-

passable obstacle to the future extension of the Russian empire towards the Bosphorus.—From that moment he determined on reviving the expectations which his apparent desertion had extinguished, He publicly announced his intention to visit his army on the banks of the Pruth, and not only set out for Bessarabia, but, before his departure, sent orders to his Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople to renew the discussions with the Port respecting the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, and to renew them with a tone of decison which would bring matters to a crisis. Thus he at once filled the Divan with doubt and apprehension, and revived the dying embers of the Russian party in Greece, which only wait the rejection of her Protectorate by our Government (if it be rejected), to blaze on high and lead her to the feet of the relenting Autocrat. It appears by intelligence from St. Petersburgh contained in these Papers, that the Divan in its alarm has thought it prudent to submit, and has conceded all the demands, and obeyed, as it were, all the *orders* of Russia, without delay or remonstrance. But it appears also that this promptitude has not conciliated favour, and that the execution of the measures which the Porte has engaged to take, is to be "watched rigorously," lest they should be rendered illusory by "secret instruction."—In other words, a door for quarrelling with Turkey is to be be open, to be used or not, as circumstances may require. That it is not likely to remain long unemployed may even be presumed from the fact of the Grand Duke Constantine having been suddenly called away from Saxony by urgent dispatches to follow in the same direction as his brother. His hatred against the Turks, and his partiality for the Greeks, whom he would save as Co-Religionists, and secure as future subjects; his undisguised ambition to realize his mother's views, and to justify her choice of his name by planting the throne of Constantine in Constantinople, all announces that if he is called upon to direct some enterprize, it must be one for the rescue of Greece and the reduction of the Ottoman Empire. The rapidity with which he is said to be travelling also affords grounds to presume that the object on which he is bound is one connected with his favourite views, and congenial to the long-repressed ardour of his spirit. Meanwhile the intelligence respecting the sailing and progress of the Turco-Egyptian fleet is so contrary, that it is impossible to form a decided opinion on the subject. Accounts from Constantinople positively declared yesterday that the whole armament was still at Alexandria; some Austrian reports now state that it had not only sailed, but had even reached Navarin. This latter intelligence appears, however, decidedly premature. On the other hand, the French Papers inform us, that Lord Cochrane had landed at Bologne; from which it may be hoped that his Lordship has taken France on his way to Greece, and that the expedition which he is to command will assemble in the French ports, where no opposition is made to the sailing of troops and military stores for either party."

The Joint Stock bubbles continued to be bursting in all directions.

Mr. Kean had arrived in America, but the public feeling appeared to be much against him, and it was supposed that he would be driven from the stage there, as he had been in England.

We have not been able to discover in the latest papers any notices of Indian shipping. His Majesty's Ship Rainbow, the Hon'ble Captain Rous, is marked in the Portsmouth list as having sailed for the Cape and India on the 25th Nov.

We were just about to issue the above in the shape of an Extra, when the arrival of the H. C. ship Edinburgh, Capt. Bax, was announced, having left England the 12th January.—We have received London papers by this opportunity, from which we have made a few Extracts.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Major Thomson, Captain R. W. Fleming, Captain S. R. Home, (died 26th March), Lieutenant Gordon, Lieutenant O'Brien, Messrs. P. J. Douglas, James Patch, C. A. Hawkins, and 178 Troops.

The death of the Emperor Alexander is confirmed, and the voluntary abdication of Constantine in favour of his brother Nicolai. A gloom still continued to pervade the money market, and upwards of 60 Banks had stopped payment. A commercial treaty between England and France was in considerable progress.

The accounts from Greece continued contradictory, though it appears that the Turks and their allies were still meeting with resistance, and that Missoloonghi still held out.

A considerable defalcation had taken place in the revenue, which had tended to increase the alarm in the money market.

It appeared by the latest papers still undecided as to the person to be appointed Governor-General of India.

We understand that orders have been received from home, to raise two additional Regiments of Native Infantry on this Establishment.

THE ARMY.

War Office, December 30, 1825.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain Archibald Wyndham Bishop, from the half-pay to be Captain, vice Wm. Heydon, who exchanges.—To be Lieutenants—Lieutenant Edward Newton, from the 9th Foot, vice Cox, who exchanges; Cornet John Alexander Henderson, by purchase, vice Smith, promoted.—To be Cornet, by purchase—Cleland Cumberlege, Gent. vice Henderson.

4th Regiment of Dragoons---Captain Benjamin Whichcote, to be Major, by purchase, vice Madox, promoted; Captain Charles St. John Fancourt, from the 93d Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Whichcote.

6th Ditto, to be Lieutenants: Lieutenant Simon M'Queen, from half-pay 17th Foot, vice Arthur Smith, who exchanges; Ensign Reginald Curteis, by purchase, vice Browne, promoted.

20th Ditto---Captain John Windsor Stuart, from the half-pay, to be Captain, paying the the difference, vice White, appointed to the 82d Foot; Ensign William Child, from the 27th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Wybrants, who exchanges.

45th Ditto---Lieutenant James Reid to be Adjutant, vice Potts, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

47th Ditto---Lieutenant James Hutchinson to be Captain, vice Forbes, deceased: Ensign Eyre M. Frome to be Lieutenant, vice Hutchinson; Henry Bristow, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Frome.

54th Ditto---Edward William Dixon, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Orde, appointed to the 37th Foot.

67th Ditto---Ensign Stephen William Wybrants, from the 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Child, who exchanges.

87th Ditto---Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Hunter Blair to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brown, deceased; Capt. William Slade Gully to be Major, vice Blair; Lieut. Edward Waller to be Captain, vice Gully; Ensign Joseph Thomas to be Lieutenant, vice Waller; J. Storey, Gent. to be Ensign vice Thomas.

89th Ditto, Lieut. Abraham B. Taylor to be Captain, vice Redmond, deceased; Ensign Thomas Prendergast to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor; J. Graham, from Volunteer 54th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Prendergast.

THE SUN Dec. 28, 1825.

ROYAL NAVY, &c.

The departure of Admiral Gage for the East Indies will take place about the middle of the ensuing month, in the Warspite, of 74 guns; and on his arrival there, Sir James Bristowe, the Commodore on that station, is to proceed to Valparaise in the Warspite, to relieve the Cambridge, 74. The Java, of 50 guns, is fitting at Plymouth, to proceed to the East Indies, when the flag of Admiral Gage will be hoisted in her.

The Athol frigate, Captain Murray, has been removed from the coast of Africa to reinforce the squadron in the East Indies.

THE SUN.—December 29.

A German Mail Arrived this Morning, bringing the *Nuremburg Correspondent* of the 21st, together with Frankfort Papers and the *Allgemeing Zeiting* of the 22d instant, from which the following are extracts.—

Constantinople, Nov. 25.—(*By the ordinary Mail.*)

The landing of the new expedition from Egypt at Navarin, without meeting any opposition, induces most persons to expect that the insurrection in the Morea will very speedily be quelled, especially as the dissensions continue among the Greek Chiefs at Napoli di Romania. Some Members of the Government are said to have been put in prison, and others banished to Candia. Tartars have brought news from Larissa that the Capitan Pacha had supplied Patras and Lepanto with provisions, and then proceeded against Missolonghi, where Redschid Pacha, it is said, only waits for his arrival to make another attempt to take that important place by storm. *The Friend of the Laws*, of 12th November, endeavours to represent the state of things in this part of Greece as not entirely hopeless, but many even of the friends of the Greeks here begin to look upon these hopes as illusions, with which the author deceives himself.

THE SUN.—December 30.

An express from Paris arrived this morning, bringing the *Etoile* of yesterday, which contain the following communications from Berlin and St. Petersburgh:—

"Berlin, Dec. 9.

"The Court has gone into mourning for three weeks for the death of the Emperor Alexander.

"Paris, Dec. 28.

"We have received to-day the Journal of St. Petersburgh of the 28th of November, Old Style, (10th December), it is encircled with black; it contains the following Article:—

"Divine Providence, in its impenetrable wisdom, has visited the Empire of Russia with a mournful event. A Courier arrived from Taganrog on the 27th, has brought the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Emperor of Russia; the Senate assembled in consequence.

"The Minister of Justice and General of Infantry, promulgated at a general Assembly of the Department, and of the Senate of St. Petersburgh, the event of the death of the Emperor Alexander, after a long illness, on the 19th November, at Taganrog. After this notification the Assembly declared their fidelity to the legitimate heir, Constantine."

THE SUN.—December 31.

The Dutch Papers to the 28th December, arrived this morning. They bring accounts from St. Petersburg and Batavia. The first is little more than a repetition of what has previously appeared on the subject of the demise of Alexander, but is rather fuller in its details. The second refers entirely to the war in the Dutch East Indies, but has nothing new. The following are extracts:—

St. Petersburg, Dec. 10.

Our capital is plunged since yesterday in the deepest affliction. Several days past indeed, Couriers had brought news of the illness of our beloved Monarch, but nobody expected the blow Providence had reserved for us, for very few knew that her Majesty the Empress Dowager was already making preparation to hasten to the sick bed of her august son. Alas! she but too soon received the news of his death, which kept her here, and fills her maternal heart with grief. The deceased Mouarch, who has been taken from us in his 48th year, and in the midst of a mild, just, and wise Government of nearly a quarter of a century replete with the most extraordinary events, was ill about fourteen days, and the immediate cause of his illness, the yellow fever of the Crimea, as it is called, is said to have been a cold caught in an aquatic excursion. Her Majesty, the Empress Elizabeth, constantly watched over her august consort in a manner worthy of her excellent heart, and closed his eyes; she is deeply afflicted. Heaven grant that the shock may not injure health which is already so delicate. She is expected here shortly. The body of the late Emperor will also soon arrive. The Capital is desolate, and despondency and sorrow are every where visible. His Majesty the Emperor, Constantine, is said to have set out from Warsaw for Taganrog. It is difficult to to say whether this is true; but we must know in a few days, as we soon expect to see his Imperial Majesty.

The following is an extract from a Flanders Mail received last night:—

"Brussels, Dec. 27.

"It is stated, that the celebrated English Admiral, Lord Cochrane, who arrived at Brussels, with his family, some days ago, seems resolved to fix his abode here."

The Duke of York.—From reports in some of the Newspapers, we are led to understand that his Royal Highness the Duke of York laboured under a dangerous indisposition at Belvoir Castle, the seat af the Duke of Rutland; this gave colour to a variety of reports, during the morning, of his death, from a spasmodic affection. We are happy to state, that on application at the proper Office, we found that his Royal Highness was in perfect health at six o'clock last evening, and only prevented from the enjoyment of yesterday's shooting by a dense fog.

We are informed, from a quarter on which we place great reliance, that the negociation with France, on the subject of a Commercial Treaty, so far from being at an end, is now in actual progress, and with every prospect of being brought to a favourable conclusion. The unexpected death of the Emperor Alexander has tended, it is said, greatly to strengthen the relations of amity between France and England—the two Great Powers, by whose union alone, any undue pretensions from the North could be put down.

The news from Greece begins again to be highly interesting. Several important advantages have lately been gained to the cause of independence. The siege of Missolonghi, it is already known, was finally abandoned in the middle of October, and Karaiskaki had subsequently attacked the Turkish encampment in that neighbourhood with brilliant success, and carried off a rich booty and many prisoners. By the German Papers which arrived yesterday, it appears that the Turkish commanders had quarrelled for not properly supporting the Seraskier, Redschid Pacha. Meanwhile, victory attended every enterprise of the patriots. General Gouras, with some others under the orders of Constantine Bozzaris, having resolved to drive the Turks out of Salona, attacked them in their quarters, and, after killing a great number of them, compelled their advanced posts to take flight, leaving in the hands of the Greeks all their artillery, munitions of war, and baggage.—This achievement recovered Salona, and its inhabitants were returning to their dwellings. This event had excited the enthusiasm of the Greek population, and under these circumstances the military chiefs of Missolonghi had resolved to send for such assistance as would enable Bozzaris and Gouras to attack the camp of Redschid Pacha on every side at once, and destroy it. The troops required had been furnished, and were proceeding to join their comrades when the last advices came from Missolonghi. In the Peloponesus nothing had taken place since the arrival of the Egyptian

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

fleet. Every precaution had been adopted by the Greek Government in defence of the public safety. Hydra, Spezzia, and Psara, had been fortified, and the people of Candia had been supplied with every thing necessary to their maintenance against the enemy. The regularly-disciplined regiment formed at Napoli di Romania was encreasing daily, and Colonel Fabvier was organising another regiment at Athens. At Gastouni a regular body of cavalry was forming under the directions of the Neapolitan General Rossrel. The Greek General Suffini had enrolled himself in the regular army, and all the prejudices at first so strongly felt against the introduction of regular discipline were at last dissappearing; the success of the Egyptian force under Ibrahim Pacha having quite convinced the Greeks of the necessity of conforming to the advice of their military friends. The Government have lately manifested great jealousy of the French Officers who were assisting them. The intimacy subsisting between the French Government and the Pacha of Egypt has probably led to this feeling. From whatever cause, however, it may have arisen, it is carried to an extreme length. General Roche, and all the other Frenchmen, were suddenly dismissed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Arnault, who had just arrived with 20 artillerists, and all the materials of a cannon foundry, had suffered the mortification of having his services rejected.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday Dec. 27.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, DEC. 27.—Orders for the Court going into mourning on Sunday the 1st of January next, for his late Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, viz — The Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets. Undress—White or grey lustrings, tabbies or damasks. The Gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles. Undress—Grey frocks. The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 8th of January, viz.—The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribands, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribands. The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles. And on Sunday, the 22d day of January, the Court to go out of mourning.

[*The Examiner Jan. 1st 1826.*

THE SUN.—JAN. 2.

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 31.—The report which has prevailed on the Stock Exchange, that four sail of the line, and smaller vessels, are to be sent immediately to the Mediterranean, to watch the motions of the Emperor Constantine, does not appear founded on fact. There are 5 sail of the line in our harbour, which could, if it should be deemed necessary, be speedily equipped for any active service, but not the least intimation has been given that such a necessity is likely to occur.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 31.—Our Cotton Market has been in a dull and declining state throughout the month, the present prices being one halfpenny per lb. lower; in American and Brazil, 1d. per lb. in Egyptian, and one-farthing per lb, in East India, than on the 1st instant, with the exception of the inferior qualities of the Upland Alabama, which are only one-farthing per lb. lower; while good fair to good New Boweds have declined three farthings to 1d. per lb. The total sales of the month are 42,000 bags, of which 5000 American and 1500 Brazil have been taken on speculation, and 1,000 Brazil for exportation besides which 2,000 bags have been forwarded into the country unsold. The stock of Cotton in this port according to our usual mode of calculation at the end of each month, would have amounted to 203,700 bags; but from the returns made this morning, from the whole of the holders, it appears to be 311,000 bags. The export in 1824 was 20,000 bags, and this year 25,000, leaving the total quantity taken for home consumption from this port nearly 87,000 less than last year, but it is generally admitted that the stocks in the hands of dealers and spinners are unprecedentedly small.—The business of the present week has been on much similar terms to the last, except in new uplands, which are one-halfpenny per pound lower.

THE SUN.---JAN. 4.

DOVER, JAN. 3, 1826.---Prince METTERNICH jun. arrived here this day. He had a most boisterous passage from Calais, and though the night was excessively cold, he set out with all possible haste for London. We are further informed that Prince ESTERHAZY's presence at our Court cannot be dispensed with, and that his establishment at Paris will be transferred to Chandos-house.

PARIS, JAN. 2.

According to the latest news from St. Petersburgh, the Grand Duke Michael arrived at that capital on the 17th of Dec. and Constantine has been proclaimed at Moscow and St. Petersburgh. If we are to believe the reports current in the Salons of St. Petersburgh, the renunciation of the Emperor Constantine in favour of his brother, the Grand Duke Nicolas will not be conditional, as has been supposed. How can we suppose that Princes, who give so splendid and example of self-denial, could consent to the dismemberment of the Empire.

THE SUN,—JAN. 5.

The negociations for the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty between France and England are still going forward, and we believe, we may add, to this information which we gave in our Paper of Saturday last, that the terms have been arranged, and every difficulty adjusted that was at all likely to prevent the accomplishment of this wise and important measure. We hope soon to hear of the definitive ratification of this Treaty, for a more acceptable document could not be laid upon the table of the House of Commons in the approaching Session, and we believe it will be no less agreeable to our Continental neighbours than to ourselves.

England and France thus united, the Peace of Europe may then be said to be consolidated, and placed on a basis which ensures its preservation. This will give time for the recovery of our energies, and the reduction of that immense debt, which hangs like a dead weight and an oppressive incumbrance in the rising prosperity of the nation, and cannot but be regarded as more than an equal set off to any advantages the greatest commercial exertions can bring us. In whatever way this subject is beheld, the fact that the nation owes 820,000,000l. cannot be lost sight of; its effects are visible in every quarter of the country, and we believe the late panic in the City is more immediately connected with it than is at present supposed. We trust the same sagacity which has for some years past marked the Councils of the Nation, will soon be directed to this point: and sure we are a remedy will then be found to palliate, in the first instance, and afterwards remove an evil, whose magnitude is so immeasurable that we laugh in our misery at the apparent utter hopelessness of even a partial cure. It is not to be supposed, however, that England alone is to be benefitted by the continuance of Peace. France knows and feels that her interests are at stake, and require repose as much as those of the United Kingdom.

THE SUN. JANUARY 6.

We have received the Paris Papers of Wednesday evening, and the only interesting article they contain is the annexed account of the renunciation by CONSTANTINE of the Russian Crown in favour of his Brother NICHOLAS. It now appears certain that CONSTANTINE had been deposed by ALEXANDER, at the instigation of the Empress mother, in consequence of his marriage with the daughter of a Polish Gentleman, and that the Act of Renunciation was deposited with the Senate, sealed, and directed not to be opened until ALEXANDER's death.

The Grand Duke NICHOLAS has, on his part, declined to take advantage of this writing, and we think it not improbable that CONSTANTINE will ascend the throne, and become Emperor of all the Russias, nothwithstanding the Empress Mother, who will, no doubt, be brought to consent to that which appears to be the wishes of the whole Royal Family.

ST. PETERSBURGH, DEC. 17 (N. S.)

The Grand Duke Michael arrived this night from Warsaw, and thus destroys all the rumours relative to the departure of the Grand Duke Constantine for Taganrog.

At the time of the marriage of the Grand Duke Constantine with the daughter of a simple Polish gentleman, the Empress mother, who was opposed to this marriage, called upon the Emperor to compel Constantine if he contracted this marriage to renounce his right to the Throne in favour of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Act was signed by Constantine, and three sealed Copies were deposited, one with the Senate, one with the Synod, and one with the Council of the Empire, and directed not to be opened until the death of the Emperor Alexander. As soon as this event was known, the letters were opened; but, out of respect for the hereditary rights of his elder brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas instantly renounced all benefit of the act in question, and took the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor. But Constantine, faithful to the settlement to which he had consented, did not leave Warsaw, and was fully disposed to recognise the Emperor Nicholas the first. He awaited the orders of Nicholas, and would not quit Warsaw until the arrival of the Couriers with news of the allegiance of the Royal Family to him. This amicable contest thus terminated, the new Emperor is now momentarily expected. The arrival of the Emperor has suspended the general mourning, which will continue a year, and during that time there will be no balls nor plays, nor meetings at St. Petersburgh.

PARIS, JAN. 4.

The installation of the Council of Health of the Department of the Mouths of the Rhone took place on the 20th of the last month, with due solemnity.

THE SUN.—JANUARY 7.

(From the Quotidienne.)

Admiral Duperre is going to sail from Brest with a numerous squadron to America, on a mission which is evidently of great importance.—The liberal party hopes it is to establish relations between France and the Mexican and Colombian republic. We hope they will be disappointed in their expectations. All persons versed in political economy, and without party-spirit, know that whatever our Government might do to secure the existence of the new States, would at the most benefit England, and infallibly injure France.

(From the Constitutionel.)

The Arts have sustained a great loss. The restorer of painting in France, or rather in Europe, DAVID, is dead. The event has caused affliction in the heart of his pupils and his numerous friends; for, by a rare fortune, he had found friends in a land of exile. Entertaining no other ideas but those connected with his art, he lived only for fame, and the success of his pupils softened the bitterness of his regrets. M. Odvacre, one of his disciples and friends, has published in the Brussels Oracle the expressions of the regret of the society in which we remark the following passages.—"The Arts have met with an irreparable loss—David has terminated his career. The throne of painting is vacant. Belgium honoured herself by welcoming this great man and his scholars; the numberless admirers of the author of the Horatii, the Sabines and Leonidas, consider his old age, and soothed his grief by their gratitude and their sincere homage for his sublime talents. In his long career, M. David has given lessons, and set an example to new generations of artists of all countries. He may therefore, be called with truth the father and the restorer, not merely of the French schools but of the arts in Europe. He reached a very advanced age. Like Michael Angelo, he heard the voice of posterity celebrate his admirable works. His pictures called to Paris all those from every part of the world who loved the divine art which he cultivated with so much glory and love, and which is indebted to him for a new life. Alas! for a long time his hand has not guided our studies. At each exposition, those who in their excellent works recalled his lessons, grieved at an exile which during ten years, deprived a new generation of the great principles of painting. David could not put the finishing hand to his work, and consolidate for ever the basis of his grand school. At the end of civil discord Dante expired, banished from his country, and the century had passed away in which he died Florence demanded, but in vain, his mortal remains, of which Revenna, in its last asylum, is proud to this day. Let Brussels also be proud in retaining the ashes of David. I propose to beg his family to leave the remains of him who was our master and friend to us, to open immediately a subscription to rise a monument to him in one of our principal churches, and to have a funeral procession. There shall be executed a mass, and requiem, with a grand orchestra; and in order to render this ceremony worthy of its object, I propose to invite hither the artists and the friends of the arts, from all parts of the kingdom, and from the neighbouring countries." A subscription was immediately opened, and a committee is to be appointed to regulate the funeral ceremony and to provide for the erection of a mausoleum.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Duke of NORFOLK has returned the following answer to the invitation made to him to take the chair at the meeting on the 10th inst.—

"Farnham Dec. 20, 1825.

"SIR.—I beg you will assure the Catholics of Ireland, that I highly prize the honour they have conferred upon me, by inviting me to fill the chair, at the Meeting of the Catholic Association, on the 10th of January next. It is with unfeigned regret that I feel called upon to decline a station of such high importance. Possessing no property, and being distinguished by no title, connecting me locally with Ireland, I should consider it a presumption to take the chair, which, in my opinion, would be more suitably filled by an Irish Catholic Nobleman of eminent private virtue, and long-tried worth.

"The Irish Catholics will do me the justice to believe, that I take the most lively interest in their welfare, and appreciate, as I ought to appreciate, the value of the entire cordiality which subsists between them and the English Catholics, bound together as we are by the same views, interests, and duties, by a common faith and common wrongs.

"The Irish Catholics will find me, in all seasons, the active promoter of every measure calculated to relieve Ireland from the disgraceful remnants of a partial code, which has so long oppressed and disfigured that fair portion of the British Empire, condemned to sterility her fertile soil, and sunk in abject misery her active, hardy and sagacious people. The injurious effects brought upon the whole community, by the unjust and impolitic coercion of a portion of it, is now clearly understood, and I am fully convinced, the day cannot be far distant, when the Catholics of Ireland will enjoy the protection and happiness they deserve, under the mild administration of just and equal laws. To you, Sir, personally, and to Mr. Sheil, I return my sincere thanks, for the flattering expression of your good opinion —I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful, obedient and humble servant,

"NORFOLK.

"Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, Esq.
"Secretary to Catholics of Ireland."

An Abstract of the Quarter's Revenue will be found in another part of our Paper, and gives a decrease on the Quarter of 1,189,966*l.*, and on the Year of 238,940*l.* The decrease has taken place since the 5th of October last, and is almost entirely in the Excise branch, which amounts alone to the immense sum of 2,096,093*l.* With this gloomy account before us, it is some consolation that almost every other branch of the Public Revenue affords an increase, and thus diminishes the decrease on the Quarter to the above sum, and very nearly balances the amount of Revenue for the Year ending 5th January, 1825, with the amount of that ending 5th January, 1826. The sum of the first being 48,812,719l., and the sum of the second 48,573,819l.

Such is the state of the Public Revenue at this moment, and, we believe, a more gloomy picture of the state of the nation can hardly be drawn. However consoling the fact, that the revenue gives a very small decrease in the year, may be *at present*, it is obvious even this ground for hope cannot last long. The decrease complained of has taken place since the 5th of October, and the unhappy causes which produced it must therefore necessarily extend their influence into the current quarter and the current year. The nature of the national malady may be easily imagined, when it is said that the decrease in the Excise, in one quarter, is upwards of 2,000,000*l.*

THE SUN.—JANUARY 9.

Letters have been received from Hamburgh of the 4th, which is one day later than the dates received by post, stating that advices had reached Berlin, of the resignation of the Throne by CONSTANTINE in favour of the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, who, as it is asserted, had been actually proclaimed Emperor at St. Petersburgh. CONSTANTINE is to receive the Crown of Poland. It is added, that on the arrival of the news at Berlin there was an immediate considerable advance in all the Public Funds. This intelligence produced an opposite effect in the City, as on the report becoming known there Consols slightly receded. Of the authenticity of this statement, it were idle to offer an opinion, there being nothing at present, either to corroborate, or contradict the assertions of the writer.

THE FUNDS.

Consols—Yesterday closed - -	82¼
After the Close - -	82⅛
This morning opened - -	82⅛

Consols began this morning at the closing price of Saturday, and at an early hour, went up to 83¼. A sale of 100,000 at 83, brought the Market down to 82⅞ 83, and at one o'clock, the price was 82¾. Although there have been numerous transactions, they have, for the most part, been only of small amount.

In Money Stock there have been but few transactions.

3 per Cent. Consols, ex. div. - -	81¼.
3 per Cent. Reduced - - - -	82⅛.
3½ per Cent. Reduced - - -	90⅞.
4 per Cent. ex div. - - - -	98¼.
Bank Stock - - - - - -	223.
India Bonds - - - -	24 26 pm.
Exchequer Bills, £1000	9 8 10 7 9 pm
£500	7 10 pm.
£100	7 10 pm.

The number of *powers* for sale, is so considerable, that there is great plenty of Money Stock in the market.

It is confidently stated to be the intention of the Minister, to fund thirteen millions of Exchequer Bills.

On Saturday the dispatches for Bombay and China, by the ship *Edinburgh*, Captain HENRY BAX, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

The following is an extract from a letter which we have been favoured with, written by an officer who proceeded with the reinforcement from Chittagong, under General Morrison, with intent to join the main force under Sir Alexander Campbell, at Prome, in the war carrying on against the Burmese:—"Astracan, August 6, 1825.—We took the field with 8,000 men, under General Morrison. The number sick, this day, amount to 6,600 in hospital. A few days since, a bath of 34 officers proceeded from hence to Calcutta. Such is the state of destitution of some of our force, that the 26th regiment is at present under the command of a young Lieutenant, of the name of Robe. Two corps are entirely annihilated. They were posted in what we call the "Valley of death." We are cantoned upon the top of the hills, in bungalows which we built ourselves, the rainy season having set in. We were surprised that the Burmese did not attack us, until we had information that they were waiting until we got worse; then they will scalp and rip us up. We are told that we are to have an augmentation of twelve regiments—we need it."

Attempts are making, as might be expected, to prove that all is right with regard to the revenue, notwithstanding the enormous defalcation of the quarter just expired. It would be so if the deficit had amounted to 10,000,000*l.* instead of 1,200,000*l*, as the Treasury statements make it; or if the deficit on the whole year had been 20,000,000*l.* instead of 240,000*l.* as announced by Ministers, although we prove from their own official documents that the deficiency on the year was not far short of 2,000,000*l.* instead of 240,000*l.* There is no doubt whatever that the distress of the commercial world, or the doubt and terror arising from it, must have locked up considerable sums which might otherwise have found their way into the Exchequer; but is not that distress itself to be placed to the debit side of the country? Are we so certain that it has wholly disappeared, or that it will not visit us during any portion of the ensuing quarter? While looking over the items connected with the Consolidated Fund, we would beg leave to ask for information. What inference is it lawful to found upon the increase of Exchequer Bills to be provided for out of the growing produce of that fund? It appears that the surplus of this quarter over the charge has not exceeded 2,081,000*l.*, while that of the corresponding quarter of 1824 amounted to 3,507,000*l.*, exhibiting a decrease of 1,426,000*l.* in the surplus of income overcharge. But against this diminished surplus there must be set the sum of 3,631,983*l* applicable out of the income of the quarter to the supplies of the year; a deficit, therefore, of means as compared with services, results from that operation to the extent of 1,551,000*l.* which must be filled up by some expedient or other. The Expedient resorted to is an issue of Exchequer Bills to the same amount, which are to be paid out of the produce of the quarter on which we are now entering, as the said produce comes to hand. And that sum of 1,551,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills is not the only burden of the kind upon the receipts of the ensuing quarter: there is, according to the printed statements (if they are made to be understood) another mass of Exchequer Bills, to the extent of 4,023,000*l.*, already charged against the quarter just ended, and replaced by an equivalent issue, which is provided for and to be paid out of the produce of the quarter now commencing. Thus we are anticipating the resources of the next quarter to the amount of the above two issues of Exchequer-Bills, viz.—

£4,023,551
1,551,103

£5,574,654;

and the large sum of nearly 5,600,000*l.* is already mortgaged, constituting an important excess over the anticipation of this time twelvemonth. The Sinking Fund, says our City article, is to be employed in getting rid of this floating debt. We see no objection to such a use of it, and are only mortified that it is not of magnitude sufficient to produce a more rapid and sensible infl[redacted]